

La Fiesta de Los Angeles—1897.

[FIRST DAY.]

THE COMING

OF THE QUEEN.

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VIVA la Reina de la Fiesta! Amid the blare of trumpets, the crash of military music and thunders of applause from her faithful subjects, she has come with her merry court of beautiful dames and gallant cavaliers, to gladden the hearts of her faithful subjects in this, her fairest province, with four days of unrestrained merry-making, when dull care shall be cast to the depths from whence it came, and joy shall reign supreme.

Every preparation for the welcome of Her Gracious Majesty has been made by her loyal subjects. The city is blazing with light and color and fluttering with banners, that everything may sparkle with joy at the approach of the carnival season, and wave the warmest of welcomes to La Reina. The hall prepared for her reception upon her entry into the city was transformed into a fairy bower, and there collected hundreds of the loving subjects of the Carnival Queen, ready to greet her with music, dancing and all the mad revelry of the merry maskers. From the balconies the people leaned down to welcome her as she entered with her gallant court, and from all sides rose the glad greeting of the people to Her Majesty Francesca Primera.

BALLROOM DECORATIONS.

The decoration of the ballroom, which was the work of the well-known artist, Mrs. Annie Bancroft, was the most effective and elaborate setting ever planned for a fiesta ball. By skillful arrangement of the myriads of lights and artistic blending of the brilliant festa colors, the whole effect was made indescribably gorgeous.

Yellow was the keynote of the scheme of color. The whole hall was lined with golden-yellow bunting, sprung into the roof to make a yellow dome, and stretched over the walls to form a background for the tropical plants. Every pillar was covered with it, and the galleries were completely shrouded in the brilliant color.

The facade of the stage was covered with yellow cloth, which made a glowing background for the three large scarlet pennants, drooping from gilded poles, which formed the centerpiece of the decorations. On either side was a large Japanese umbrella, in the festa colors, and from the middle of the cluster of pennants depended another cluster formed of long strings of Japanese lanterns, which were caught to the back of the stage, making a gay canopy over the throne. The flies and wings had been removed from the stage, which, like the rest of the hall, was ceiling and lined with yellow. Palms were ranged at the back, giving the effect of a beautiful conservatory arranged for a fête. The rows of lanterns radiated from the centerpiece like the sticks of a fan, to where the palm leaves were outlined against the yellow wall, and in the center of this airy pagoda was placed the throne.

A canopy and draperies of scarlet satin, lined with pale yellow silk and fringed with gold, inclosed an elaborate gilded chair, cushioned with scarlet satin. This throne was raised on a dais, and approached by steps carpeted with red. The staircase leading to the platform was also carpeted with red, flanked on either side with pots of magnificent flowers, intermingled with white sprays of althea. From the stair on either side, extended a pretty railing of green bamboo, which formed inclosures for the musicians. Overhead the arch was outlined with Japanese lanterns, alternating with red incandescent lights.

In the center of the dome, four Japanese umbrellas of graduated sizes, hung one below the other, and tapering from an enormous canopy to a pretty little parasol which shaded a huge lantern. Each umbrella was edged with a row of red incandescent lights, that glittered like fiery circles of rubies as they swung aloft. From the top of the largest umbrella radiated a canopy of Japanese lanterns, extending over the entire roof of the hall to all sides. Long sprays of smilax hung

from each brilliant globe, giving an exquisitely airy and graceful effect. Ever pillar was wreathed with ivy sprays, forming a dark network over the yellow. The same decoration was repeated on the railings of the balconies, which were masked with yellow. The doors were all covered with scarlet, and each entrance was screened with a tall railing of feathery green bamboo, behind which the maskers passed to the dressing-rooms.

All the lights, except the great white arc lights that swung from the dome, were covered with bright Japanese lanterns, bathing the entire room in a soft, rich glow of color.

By 8 o'clock the hall was filling rapidly. The balconies had taken on the appearance of banks of flowers, with the rows and groups of gayly-clad spectators. On the main floor were serried ranks of dancers, awaiting the arrival of the Queen. Many were without masks, evidently prepared to play the part of spectators until Her Gracious Majesty should give the order to the revelers to unmask. Others, were arrayed in all manner of fantastic costumes, rich, quaint or grotesque, according to the fancy of the wearers.

A general air of expectancy pervaded the merry crew, which settled into a hush of eager attention as the stirring music of the Santa Catalina Band gave way to the blare of trumpets which announced the approach of Her Majesty the Queen.

ENTRANCE OF THE QUEEN.

Two of Her Majesty's trumpeters sent forth the merry peal from the entrance, where they had suddenly appeared. The call was answered by two other trumpeters stationed on behalf of the Committee of Thirty at the foot of the staircase leading to the throne. Another blare of bugles from the entrance, and then the bands struck up a stately march, and the Queen's trumpeters advanced slowly up the hall, followed by the Queen's

Guard, in full cavalry uniform, each carrying a festa guidon. The soldiers marched up to the throne, counter-marched and lined up at equal distances apart, forming a guard of honor from the entrance to the throne. The trumpeters were drawn up at either side of the stair, and then a ringing peal announced the entrance of the Queen.

First came the Ball Committee, Messrs. F. K. Rule, Charles S. Walton, Henry J. Fleishman, Felix Arnold, F. W. Blanchard, Callaghan Byrne, Shirley Vance Martin, Edward P. Sullivan, Walter R. Dinmore, T. E. Gibson, Alfred Solano, Lieut. Randolph Miner and Dr. Karl Kurta. All, with the exception of Messrs. Walton and Byrne, who were costumed as Chinese, and Mr. Blanchard, who appeared as Louis Napoleon, were costumed after the Louis XVI fashion, with white waistcoats, gold lace and embroidery and frills galore. The coats, which were

of different colors, were of velvet, and silken hose, pumps ornamented with silver buckles, and richly embroidered knee-breeches made up exceedingly gorgeous costumes.

Ferd K. Rule wore a splendid court costume of white and gold brocade, heavily trimmed with gold braid. The front of the white silk shirt was completely covered with cascades of duchesse lace and frills of the same lace finished the wrists. The hose were of yellow silk and the satin sash was of the same color. A turban of white satin with white plumes, and diamond buckles at the knees and upon the slippers completed the costume.

Next, the gentlemen-in-waiting, Messrs. Robert Parsons and Frank Rule, walked backward up the hall, facing the Queen, whom they immediately preceded. Mr. Parsons bore the sword destined for use in creating the knights of La Fiesta, and Mr. Rule carried the white satin cushion upon which

were displayed the knightly decorations. Both gentlemen wore court costumes of white satin, elaborately trimmed with silver.

Then came the Queen, led by her Prime Minister, Frank J. Thomas. Her Majesty held in her right hand the golden scepter which denoted her power, and the left rested lightly in the hand of Mr. Thomas. Her two little pages walked behind, holding up the heavy velvet train of the Queen.

La Reina's gown was a splendid affair, of cream-white satin, richly brocaded in gold thread, made after the fashion of Marie Antoinette court gown, and finished with a court train of royal purple velvet bordered with ermine and lined with cream satin. The train was three yards and a half in length and fell in graceful folds from the shoulders. The front of the skirt was perfectly plain. The bodice was cut square at the neck, with a full front of white chiffon studded with pearls and rhinestones, while just be-

low the bare shoulders fell small puffs of brocade, edged with gold lace. The Medici collar was formed of gold lace, pearls and rhinestones, and outlining the long-pointed waist was a girdle of gold filigree, studded with red, yellow and green stones. About her throat the Queen wore an heirloom in the form of a gold necklace dating back to the time of Mary, Queen of Scots. The ornament was made of thickly-braided gold about an inch in width, and was finished with a large sunburst of diamonds. Across the front of Her Majesty's bodice flashed the fire of three huge clusters of diamonds, treasures from the family jewels. Her crown of gold and jewels, exquisitely designed, was presented to her as a gift by Mr. and Mrs. John F. Francis.

Her Majesty's two pages, Masters Theodore Cadwalader and George Phelps, wore white satin court costumes, the knee-breeches and bolero richly embroidered in silver, and the white silk sash finished with silver fringe. The full blouse was of white silk, with lace ruffles at the throat and wrists. White silk hose, white slippers and a turban of white satin completed the costumes.

Frank J. Thomas, the prime minister, wore a continental costume of the time of Louis XIV, with a square-cut coat and waistcoat of white satin, richly embroidered in gold. A jabot of lace was fastened at the throat and frills finished the wrists. A court wig completed the costume.

The ladies and gentlemen of the court followed, two by two, stepping along in the stately fashion of the olden time, a most picturesque and brilliant procession. The court ladies, in their beautiful costumes of the French court fashion, the petticoats just reaching to the ankles, the bouffant waists, and décolleté bodices, formed a very lovely part of the scene. They were all en poudre, with white Prince of Wales ostrich tips fastened in their hair.

The court gentlemen were costumed after the fashion of the French court, in satin of white or pale colors, with knee-breeches, white waistcoats, long silken hose and powdered wigs. Upon the left shoulder was fastened a long satin bow matching in color the gown of the lady with whom the minuet was danced. Most of the men heroically sacrificed their mustaches, but there were several who declined to part with their pet ornament, and as persistent persuasions were met with threats to withdraw from the dance, they were permitted to exercise their own judgment in the matter.

When Her Majesty reached the throne, she paused, and remained standing, while the court ladies and gentlemen came up the steps of the platform, saluted the Queen with deep courtesies and stately bows before they went to the stations assigned them in the semi-circle around the throne. At the conclusion of the pretty ceremony, the Queen seated herself upon the throne, and another burst of applause announced that the reign of La Reina de la Fiesta had actually begun.

PRESENTATION OF THE KEY.

The trumpets blared again, and Mayor Snyder, bearing the golden key of the city advanced to the edge of the dais, where he gave to Her Majesty, on behalf of the city, the following greeting:

"On behalf of Your Royal Majesty's subjects, I welcome La Reina Francisca Primera and her court to this fair portion of her realm. The flowers smile at Your Gracious Majesty's coming, and there is unbounded joy and merrymaking among your subjects. I trust that your visit will be a most pleasant one. It is with much pleasure that I present to Your Gracious Majesty this key to our city government, for I know that the municipality will be doubly safe in Your Majesty's fair hands."

One of the pages then took the key from the hands of the Mayor, and delivered it to the Prime Minister, who knelt before the throne and presented it to the Queen. The key was graciously accepted, and the Prime Minister turned to the Mayor and people of Los Angeles, saying:

"I am requested by Her Majesty, our gracious Queen, to express to one and all of you her sincere appreciation of the kind reception you, as loyal sub-



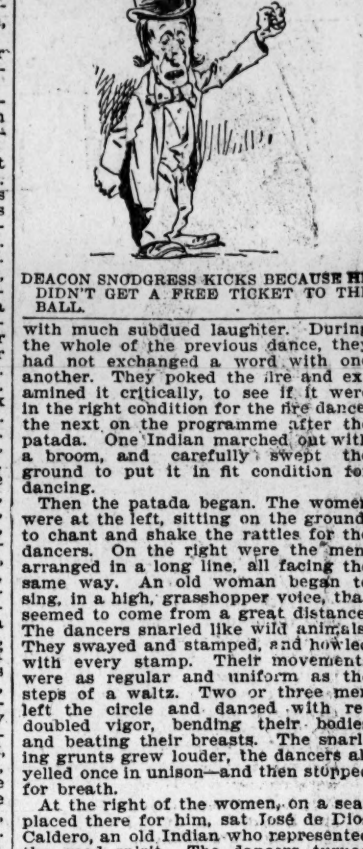
LA REINA DE LA FIESTA AND HER COURT AT THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

Sylvester sprang straight up into the air with a howl, music and motion stopped all at once.

Then Juan Lachapapa shook his rattles and the dance went on. The chanting of the women grew shriller and shriller, Sylvester whirled around till his feather kilt stood straight out around him, the other men grunted and stamped, and at last, in a sudden, there came a cry from the dancers and another pause for breath.

The dance was repeated many times, the Indians growing continually more excited, until at last, to the great delight of the crowd, two fat squaws jumped up, pushed their way into the ring, and, with happy stilly faces, one way beating time with their hands, Sylvester rushed out again, with a bounding motion, and danced wildly, and, catching the cadence with two carved sticks.

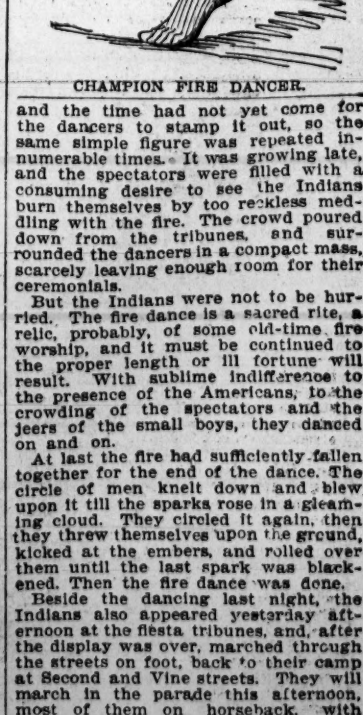
Next came the patada. In the interval between the dances, the Indians gathered around the craning men and excitedly discussed affairs.



FERDINAND K. RULE

fore him. The dancers a-

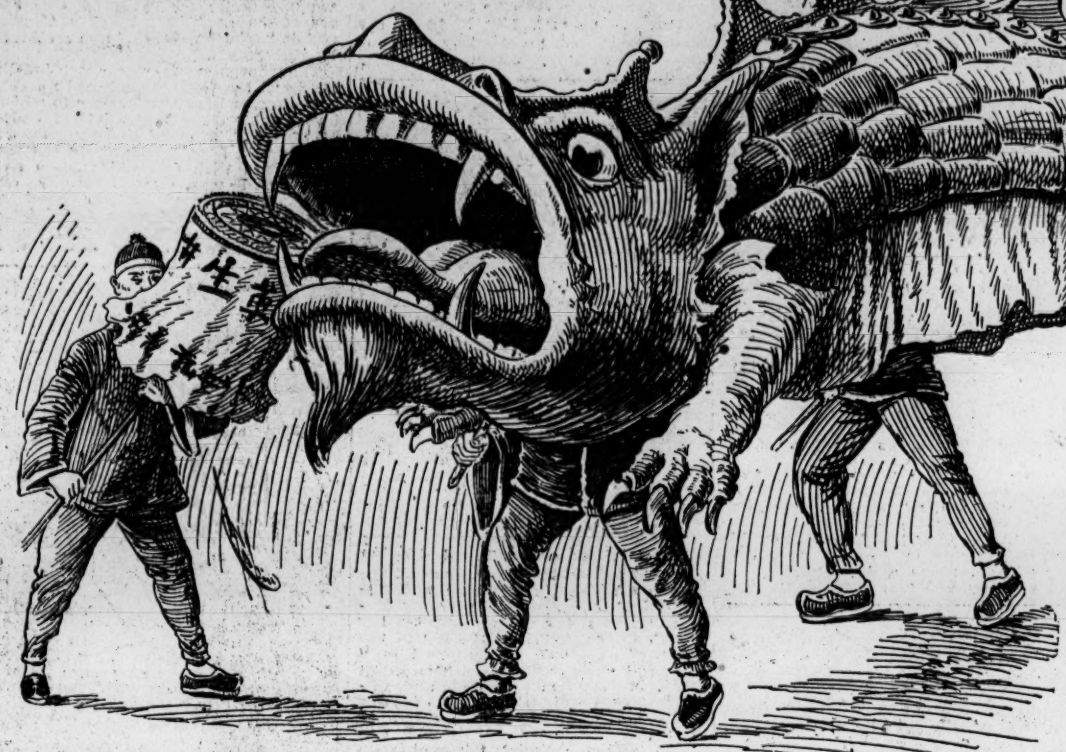
A black and white illustration of a Native American man in traditional dress, including a feathered headdress and a fringed garment around his waist. He is holding two long, thin objects, possibly paddles or spears, and is depicted in a dynamic, dancing pose with one leg raised.



OF THE BALL COMMITTEE

in the week they will devote to enjoying themselves and seeing the sights. The twenty Indians, all of them all along in years, are almost the only ones in California who still remember these antique ceremonies. In a settlement of 300 Indians, on an average there are not more than half a dozen who know the chants and dances presented yesterday, and with their death, these dances will have become a tradition to lighten the pages of some future historian.

THE DAY PARADE



A FIESTA is in full swing. In obedience to the behest of Her Majesty the Queen, her loyal subjects are actively pursuing every description of enjoyment, and, judging by the appearance of the crowded streets, most of them are finding it in quantities to suit. Although the festivities were formally opened Tuesday night at the grand ball, yesterday's magnificent day parade was the real beginning of La Fiesta, as far as the great mass of pleasure-seekers were concerned. Every train into the city has brought hundreds of visitors, and hundreds more will arrive during the week. The threatening clouds have rolled away, leaving unspooled banners fluttering in the clear sunshine, while the high winds have ceased toying with the dust in the streets, and have fled away to hold a little carnival of color in the Mojave desert.

The streets are riot of color and the city is winged with banners. Whatever private opinions one may have on the harmonies of color and esthetic effects, there is no denying the barbaric magnificence of the flags and streamers and banners and massed draperies of red and orange and green. It may be true that they swear at one another, but they do it with surprising richness of effect and lordly superiority to all the laws of color combinations. One forgives, even rejoices, in their blasphemy, because it is so magnificent.

In the street decorations the effect of a continuous base of color is given by the long lines of small banners, stretched on two wires, that extend down each side of Broadway, Spring and Main streets, from First to Sixth. Springing from these bases large, triangular banners arch the streets and give a long vista of rich colors floating and waiving in the wind. On Main street these banners have the three colors arranged in longitudinal stripes and are slightly held back by red bands. On Spring street and on Broadway the stripes are vertical, the banners are fringed with gold and float freely in the wind. Above these are many small banners in a great variety of shapes and combinations of the

the windows. The long bas-relief columns on each wall are covered with straight strips of fiesta bunting. The Broadway entrance is arched with the tri-color and the other entrances are surmounted by large fan-shaped pieces. Nearly all the business houses are more or less festooned and draped with the Queen's tri-color, so that the sidewalks are banked with a continuous blaze of color. Many have decorations so unique and striking that they are worthy of special mention.

On Broadway the Ville de Paris has a striking triple canopy in separate fiesta colors built over the sidewalk. The arches are supported by large fluted columns and draped with the American flag, and the French tri-color. The windows are draped with flags and the fiesta colors. The Los Angeles Furniture Company has a green arched canopy supported by four pairs of small pillars, lined with palm branches and surmounted by a large Moorish noose in red and gold. This is flanked on both sides by draped awnings of the fiesta colors. One of the show windows represents a room in glowing reds and the other in vivid yellow. The Boston Store has one show window fitted with magnificent red silks gracefully draped, the other is in green, and between the two over the entrance is suspended a huge yellow umbrella to which a very rich effect has been given by fringing and lining it with torn strips of bunting. It is garnished all over with tri-colored incandescent lights. Across the street the City Hall is covered with elaborate draperies and fan-shaped designs held in place by the American flag. Small flags of red, white and blue hang from the tower and a huge star of the country's colors surmounts all the other decorations. While the legend, "Welcome to Our Guests," bands itself in bold letters across the front of the building, above the porch. The Chamber of Commerce has a swarm of small fiesta pennants waving above it, a loose drapery is festooned along the cornice, and the windows are framed and the entrance arched with the Queen's own colors. The Times office is draped with bunting, the dome is lined with rows of green, red and yellow incandescent lights, and away up aloft the eagle bears over his head a triple arch of the colored globes.

On Spring street a pretty support has been secured in W. S. Allen's furniture store, where the doors and windows

made the entire front of its building gay with brilliant bunting draped and folded and twisted into intricate designs. Lowman & Co. have built in front of their place a miniature castle, all in red and yellow and green, with battlements and towers and donjon keeps. In front of Silverwood's are columns and arches and a dome, and the columns and arches and canopy of the Royal Bakery, just beyond, are outlined and studded with incandescent lights.

In the windows of Mullen & Bluet's clothing store a series of solid-looking yellow and white arches supports potted plants and fiesta draperies and flags. The entrance is roofed with the Queen's bunting and draped with flags and tri-colored pampas plumes. Hand-some pictures of the four fiesta queens keep a crowd in front of these windows. Around the windows of Jacoby's store there is a constant crowd six deep on the sidewalk and two deep in the air, as the youngsters are mounted on the shoulders of their elders in order to see the ingenious display. One window shows a representation of the outer San Pedro Harbor, with all manner of craft floating in real water. The other contains a very realistic picture of Randsburg with brownies moved by clockwork engaged in all manner of mining. The long front of Ham-burger's is built over the sidewalk with a series of a dozen arches in alternate fiesta colors. The structure is roofed with evergreens, in which glow incandescent lights, and the arches are hung with lanterns and draped with flags. The effect is at once brilliant and cool and bower-like.

In the Baker Block the entire front of the ground floor is covered with fiesta drapery and the upper stories and the towers are gay with flags. The Westminster Hotel is covered over the front with fiesta stars and tiny American flags. Across the way the Van Nuys is gay with many small flags, of the American and the Queen's colors, floating from the windows. Their multitude makes them very effective and they flutter against the creamy background of the walls, like swarms of bright-winged butterflies.

No little brightness is imparted to the streets by the decorated vehicles. The floats are gay with flags and bunting, and many express wagons and peanut push-carts are swathed with bunting.

lunge, and brisk hammers sounded through the uproar as the finishing touches were put on some of the more elaborate decorations.

As early as 11 a.m. windows and doorsteps began to fill with people who were bent on securing good places from which to view the afternoon parade. Country visitors ate hurried luncheons in convenient doorways, or camped on the curbstone, eagerly watching the formation of the several divisions of the parade. The bells and whistles had hardly sounded the noon hour when the component parts of the procession began to hurry to and fro. Caballeros in velvet and silver galloped up and down Broadway, bands of marching cadets, sailors and militia filed briskly to their appointed places, and fire engines glittering like mirrors through their coverings of flowers and pampas plumes drew forth many a burst of applause as they dashed down the street, the drivers with difficulty restraining the spirited horses from breaking into their accustomed gallop under the evident delusion that they were assisting at nothing less than a general conflagration.

AT THE TRIBUNES.

Promptly at 2 p.m. the Queen and her court drove into the great amphitheater inclosed by the tribunals. This was much larger than in former years, and gave ample space for the evolutions of the parade. The throne was erected at the south side, just opposite the grand entrance on Twelfth street. On either side were erected the tribunes, decorated with hundreds of gongs and strings of fluttering pennants. The throne was entirely in yellow, the scarlet canopy being replaced with one just the shade of the California poppies. The broad staircase leading up to the high dais on which was placed the chair of state was carpeted in yellow cloth, and the draperies around the throne were of the same sunny hue.

At the head of the royal procession were the Fiesta Lancers, some of whom galloped ahead to clear the way for Her Majesty, while others acted as outriders to the carriages of the Queen and the maids of honor. Her Majesty's coach was an open barouche, drawn by four black horses harnessed in white satin. The carriage was smothered in a fluffy, creamy mass of pampas plumes. Wheels and all were hidden, and at the rear of the carriage were two long, wide white satin ribbons. The coachman wore a colonial livery of white satin, and the footmen wore the same.

In this nest of creamy plumes sat La Reina, dressed in her white and gold coronation robe, with the purple velvet train and the purple velvet cape. She was seated on a high-backed chair, and her hands were held by the burning rays of the sun. Her two little pages occupied the front seat of the carriage. Directly behind the royal coach were the carriages of the maids of honor, and the ladies of the court. These carriages were like the Queen's, save that the ribbons and liveries were of delicate shades of pink, lavender, yellow and green, instead of white. The maids of honor wore their bewitching court costumes, with large picture hats and long, flowing trains. The ladies of the court wore their own dresses, and the ladies of the court wore their own dresses, and the ladies of the court wore their own dresses.

in buzzard and hen feathers, who ambled by on scrubby little ponies and grinned amiably at Her Majesty and the ladies.

Sumptuous as ever was the Chinese pageant, which was simply a glitter of gorgeous embroideries, rich silks and glittering metals. The great dragon tossed and heaved, filling the greater part of the inclosure with his leagues of sinuous spine, and threatening terror to evil-doers with his gaping jaws. This year, however, the dragon was not the sole attraction in the way of monsters, for he was followed by a most playful and amiable lion, with a tongue hung on ball bearings, extremely rollable eyes, and a tail constructed from the remnants of a red and green leather duster. From the fat gentleman in a gorgeous blue silk nightgown, who rode in front, to the dignitaries in carriages who brought up the rear of the procession, the Chinese parade was simply a mass of oriental splendor, putting to shame the cheap finery of the western world.

The procession was closed with the splendid parade of fire engines, hose carts and hook-and-ladder trucks, all smothered in flowers. After these had passed, the royal carriages were again driven into the enclosure, and the Queen and her court, surrounded by the lancers, joined the procession for the parade through the city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Like a Sir Galahad, so brave did he ride, looked Grand Marshal Madison T. Owens, as his prancing steed bore him past the throne of the bowing Queen, and around the circle of the tribunals, where thousands gazed, eager and ex-

pectant. Just behind rode Lieut.-Col. Welch, chief of staff; Maj. J. D. Frederick, and Lieut. W. P. James, the aides.

After these came the first division proper. Col. John R. Berry was marshal. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Schrieber, Capt. H. D. Wilson and Chaplain A. S. Clark were the aides. With forty men, although the contract called for but eighteen, Conductor H. W. Coombs, mounted at the head of the Catalina Band. It was some old-fashioned tune it was rendering, an old ditty, perhaps, but with the rhythmic manual drill without arms, of the sailor boys behind it rather called to mind the cotton fields of the South.

The blue-jackets indeed seemed about as much at home to the very last man they were clothed in spotless white. In all there were 197 of them. This comprised ninety-four from the U.S.S. Monterey, eighty-six from the U.S.S. Monadnock, eight pioneers, the engineering corps of a man-of-war, four men in the ammunition corps, and five in the ambulance corps. From beginning to end, from the time they passed in review before the Queen and filled the vast enclosure as they spread out, they were greeted with enthusiastic salutes. Lieut. A. F. Pfeister was in command, sharing that honor with Ensign R. S. Douglas. The ammunition corps was in charge of Gunner W. A. Babson, Lieut. A. M. Beecher had the ambulance corps and Carpenter G. J. Shaw had the pioneers. Throughout the whole line the companies alternated, the first from the Monterey being in charge of Lieut. Harry Kimmel, the second from the Monadnock, Lieut. H. A. Field and Ensign F. R. Hughes, and the fourth from the Monadnock, Lieut. A. M. Beecher.

After these came the Seventh Regiment Band of thirty-three men, under the direction of George Cann, leading a battalion of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C. Compared as it was to the sea-men, the blue garb of the soldier boys seemed yet more sober, and the glittering accoutrements recalled to more than one the stirring days when to wear the knapsack and carry the canteen meant more than a gala day; more than the saluting of a fairer man in this contingent, for there were four companies, including Co. I of Pasadena, plied. D. R. Weller was in command of the whole and rode with Capt. N. S. Bingham, acting adjutant; A. M. Austin, first lieutenant and commissary; Co. Capt. R. S. Langworthy; Co. I of Pasadena, Lieut. Cole. The soldier boys also drilled, going through a few difficult evolutions at the tribunals and afterward on the march through the streets. This ended the first division.

It must have been preconcerted, but all the bands as they came up from the gate, and many times during the march, spent their music on some old-time song whose lilt and swing had about it some suggestion of home. It was this way with the Los Angeles Military Band, the only one that played the national air before the Queen, which, comprising eighteen men under the leadership of William Deebie, preceded the Fremont Signal Corps at the head of the second division.

Col. M. M. Ogden rode at the head of this division. He was accompanied by Lieut. A. M. Austin, chief of staff; Frank Hannon, Ferd C. Gottschalk, Rees Llewellyn, L. Loeb, Shannon Pease, Louis Brown and J. Baum as aides. After the band came the Fremont Signal Corps, twenty-five strong, under the leadership of Fred Munsey. Every man of them seemed fitted to his white and blue uniform with the dainty shoulder straps of orange and the insignia of the service on their caps. They drilled as an old hand in the service would, and a deal of attention was paid them along the route of march, for they seemed to have friends everywhere.

La Legion Francaise followed. Victor Sentous with the black plume of the legion and the tri-color sash rode at the head with his two aides. Behind him marched the sappers, who with immense black shakos, whose lower edge almost concealed their eyes. Their white aprons almost concealed the crimson uniforms and they carried gleaming axes. There were thirty of these men from sunny France, and in their uniforms of red, orange and blue presented a brave array. Side by side came the tri-color and Old Glory. Side by side the banners of the two republics fluttered in the breeze. Proudly up from the entrance of the tribunals they came, and precisely the men wheeled. All eyes were upon them

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THE PONY DIVISION.

The pony division was the last of the parade. It was composed of the children of the city, mounted on their scrawny little ponies, the squaws and the children were in wagons.

Nothing more aboriginal and uncouth could be imagined than the band of Indian bucks. They were half-naked and mounted on ponies glistening with saddle or bridle, except for a rope knotted in the forelock and twisted once around the nose. Each displayed a tortoise-shell pattern in blue on his back, and spots and streaks of the same color on his face and breast and arms. They were bare-legged. Each wore a breech-clout of bright red.

There was great variety in the head-dresses and the kilts. All were of the fur of wildcats, foxes or bears, trimmed with eagle feathers, but their shape and size varied greatly with the skill and importance of the individual. The squaws and the three little children were crunched in the bottom of two wagons, with Edward Justa, a corpulent old buck, on the seat of the first, as a body guard. The children's faces were gorgeously painted, but the only effort the women had made toward personal adornment was to wreath their heads with willow garlands.

Ever since they arrived in Los Angeles, the most ardent wish of the Indians has been to see the Queen. Yesterday they were gratified, and they rode by the Queen's throne at the tribunals, the Indians howled with delight, and waved their bows and arrows in the air in salutation. As the wagons containing the women were driven past the throne, the squaws gravely removed their battered head-dresses, and by the smiles Miss Queen, she dismounted and made courtesy to the Queen. Then she stepped in front of her horse, which bent its head to the ground. Lydia, Band of forty-nine men. The Royal Foresters on handsome horses with plumes floating in the air and their accoutrements gleaming in the sunlight, followed these. There were over eighty of them, all under Col. Charles Freeman. Their drilling was very finished, the horses seeming to also understand the words of command. In knightly manner they saluted the Queen, and in the same manner saluted the crowds on the various stands along the route, who also did honor to them with their rounds of applause. Miss Anne Kessler, daughter of W. J. Kessler, and her sister, both dressed in white, rode next, but an accomplished equestrienne. Her favorite position was standing erect, and in that manner she rode into the arena.

The pile of mail sacks. The coach was towed by a heavy freight wagon, piled with sacks which were supposed to be full of mail, and its way to a mill, to be crushed. As a fit accompaniment to the mining outfit, there followed the country band of the St. Perkins company, riding on a wagon full of hay, and playing with all their might, as if they wanted to break their instruments. The "Reuben" of the company followed, dressed in the garb of the country boy of the comic papers, riding in a wagon which was in the last stages of decrepitude, drawn by a baroness of a horse.

As a wind-up of the division, two men rode along on mule-back driving half a dozen diminutive burros, piled twice their own height with hay and barrels and all the paraphernalia of a mining camp.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Of all the long parade, there was nothing which equalled the Chinese division. Three stages in the development of California were mirrored by the fourth division of the parade—the Indian era.

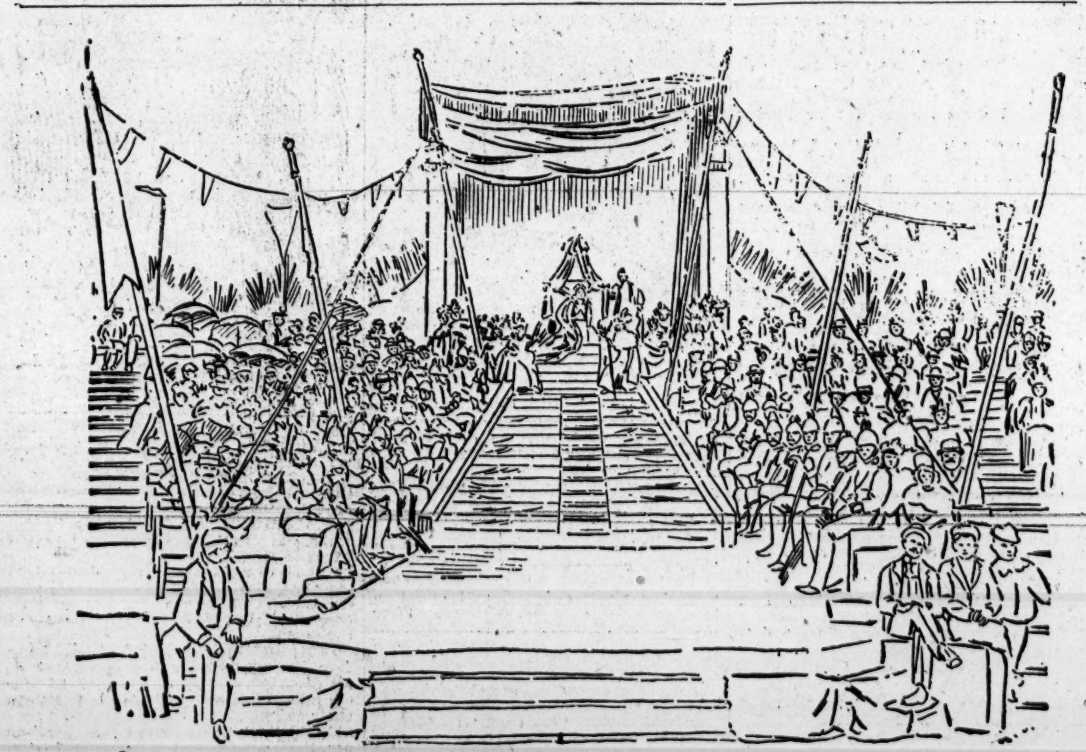
the days when the Spaniards possessed the land, and mining times. The caballeros, a band of Mission Indians in native garb, and a detachment of Randsburg miners told graphically of the changes which the last century and a half have wrought in Southern California.

At the head of the division, with the Blanchard-Pittsford Band, to furnish music, rode the marshal, J. C. Cline, followed by forty men dressed in the picturesque costume of the days "before the gringos came." The most of the caballeros wore suits of green corduroy, with sashes of vivid scarlet knotted round their waists. Through the slashed sleeves and trousers came puffs of yellow silk. The trousers were adorned with silver braid and with rows of silver buttons. The short, yellow-lined jackets were edged with silver braid. In the bosoms were frills of lace, and each caballero wore a necktie of white silk. Some of the men wore still more elaborate costumes of black velvet and gold braid, with beaver hats twined with silver. Most of the caballeros wore large hats of brown straw of Mexican pattern.

The horses were groomed till their skins shone like satin. They danced and curvetted as if they were as proud of their costly silver-mounted saddles and of their handsomely attired riders as the riders themselves. There was one lady in the troop—Miss Kate C. Abbott accompanied by M. C. Sepulveda.

Mr. Cline's aides were A. C. Freeman, W. L. Vail and C. W. Winston.

The fifty-two Indians who had been picked out from all the tribes of Southern California as most skilled in the ancient, almost-forgotten dances of



THE QUEEN AND HER COURT AT THE TRIBUNES.

three colors. Small, gold-fringed rectangular banners float in the cross streets and these private enterprises have often added long strings of small streamers festooned from side to side. Frequent large banners of the Stars and Stripes and large fiesta flags bearing their green stripes and their four red stars on an orange field wave from the house tops and float high across the streets. At night the colored electric lights make the effect wonderfully rich and brilliant. Many of these are drawn straight across the streets on a level with the second stories of the houses. But the best results are obtained from the high outline towers of green, red and yellow globes and tiny triangular pennants that have been erected at the intersection of cross streets with the main thoroughfares. In the soft semi-darkness of the night the vari-colored lights shine with a gem-like fire. The beautiful courthouse building presents a very striking effect. The soft, grayish-red sandstone of its walls makes a most harmonious and effective background for the fiesta colors. Only 135 were spent on the decorations, but the work has been so tastefully done that the effect is remarkable. Flags of the fiesta tri-color in varied and unique combinations and flags of the red, white and blue float from every dome, pinnacle, tower and turret of the big building. Red, orange and green streamers are gracefully festooned from

are framed with fluted strips of bunting cut into graceful shapes and fringed with tulle paper. A striking decoration is built in front of the two music stores of Williamson and Eton and Campbell's curio store. A big tri-color ottie surmounts the center of one of three canopies and is itself overtopped by a golden globe. The tri-color columns support potted palms in front of Barker's bar, where the horse in his high-towered stall with its lattice-work of incandescent lights and fiesta bunting attracts constant admiring crowds. A series of arches hold guard around the Santa Fe offices, in one of which the kite-shaped track is outlined with colored incandescent lights. The Jonathan Club has

horses are decked out with flags and pampas plumes. A one delivery wagon has the roof covered with a mass of tri-colored pampas plumes. Others have their wheels covered with the fiesta colors. And the people—ah, the people! Men wear fiesta neckties with impunity; women wear fiesta shirt waists with calm unconsciousness, and little children are taken on the streets clad from top to toe in broad stripes of red and orange and green. But no person or firm or establishment can outdo in loyalty to the gay fiesta season the Spring-street restaurant man who displays in his window a lot of waffles, each in the fiesta tri-color.

Yesterday morning, with the boom of the sunrise gun, Los Angeles awoke to the realization that La Fiesta comes but once a year, and speedily sallied forth to make the most of it. Band concerts in the parks delighted the music-lovers who preferred to spend the morning chatting under the shade of the trees, and the busy streets offered a thousand attractions to more active and curious visitors. Everybody who had an atom of carnival spirit mounted bright badges and streamers, took horns, flung confetti and generally turned themselves loose. Vendors of all sorts of fiesta wares darted about, adding to the merry din with all the strength of their seasoned

Against the side wall of the amphitheater while the sailors drilled for the delectation of the audience, the turn came in time, and a right gallant troop they were. The picturesque companies of French and Italian soldiers contrasted pleasantly with the sober uniforms of the boys in blue, and they received quite as hearty a welcome. Effective and superb as ever was the mounted troop of Royal Foresters, with their brilliant uniforms and particularly Miss Anna Kessler, the little girl who attracted so much attention by her clever riding last year, rode immediately behind the Foresters, the crowd of admirers following her pretty trick of dismounting and allowing her horse to throw her up on his back again. This time, a miniature of a shetland pony, leading the trick horse ridden by the older sister, and the pretty pair of children were the center of attraction as long as they remained in the arena.

The caballeros are always one of the main features of La Fiesta, and it was a larger troop than usual of these dashing riders who came dashing into the inclosure with a jingle of spurs and accoutrements, the horses evincing a strong preference for traveling singly upon their hind legs, tail-first by choice. In unique contrast was the crew of painted Indians, clad chiefly

vision in magnificence, in novelty, in wealth of color and in every effect. As the huge dragon coiled along the streets, and the ferocious lion darted this way and that, seeking whom he might devour, the crowds shouted with delight, and applauded as to any other thing aroused them to applause—the appearance of the queen.

The Chinese division was a bit of life from China, a festival procession of the Flower Kingdom transplanted to American soil. From the clanging gongs which heralded the start of the last silk banner, trailing in the dust, everything in the division was of such a kind as is to be seen in interior city of China on the day of a great religious or civic celebration.

Ralph J. Dominguez rode at the head of the division on a white horse whose curled mane and tail were elaborately twined with festive colors. His aids were: Lewis Pollard, S. X. Meenzhuwer, Hiram Pierce, S. A. Carlisle, Thomas Wilde, Thomas Casey.

First of all the Chinese came Wong Young, riding a black horse caparisoned in yellow. He wore a gown of flowered blue silk and a red hat shaped like an inverted bowl with nodding peacock plumes. He shaded his eyes with a white feather fan.

Wong Young was followed by two flag-bearers, carrying square banners of red silk, bordered with green, with black Chinese lettering in the middle. Then came two men dressed in black and blue, shod in blue and gilt with yellow sashes. They carried gongs of bronze, and beat upon them continually with a deafening clatter.

There was a long succession of banner-bearers, carrying flags of diverse patterns, umbrella-like affairs of heavy silk, stiff with gorgeous embroidery, poles surmounted with baskets of flowers carved in wood, and banners embroidered with the figures of dragons and hippogriffs and mythical kings and princes.

The banner-bearers were dressed in silk of vivid hues and their garments were made after the pattern reserved for festival occasions. On their heads were large hats of straw, lined with white and edged with black velvet. They wore embroidered leggings, and shoes of gold and blue. Each wore a white feather fan thrust into the back of his sash.

There was a band of literary men, the "scholar men," as the Chinese call them, dressed in the long black robes and turned hats, which mark the scholar. These men were dressed for the occasion and made a part of the Chinese division in accordance with the ancient Chinese custom, which decrees that the scholar shall enjoy universal honor. Besides the scholars arrayed in black there were others in red, yellow, lavender, green and divers other colors. Each bore a staff, on whose tip was a plaque of carved wood and painted porcelain.

A Chinese band came next, pouring out a deafening volume of sound. The musicians all pounded away their cymbals, gongs, and castanets, with apparent disregard for what all the rest were doing. But occasionally the racket stopped for a little while, and one could hear the plaintive melody of stringed instruments. The vehicle in which the band rode was swathed in festal colors, and the sides were hung with embroidered fabrics and with fantastic oriental ornaments.

A gorgeous feature of the division was the huge, unadorned silk banner, which was borne along by stalwart Chinamen, who kept them continually a-whirl in the air. These banners were carried as a mark of respect to the unknown deities who may be visiting the fiesta, in order to afford them some protection from the sun.

Now one heard the booming of a great drum, whose deep vibrations made one's ears quiver. The sound announced the coming of the queen, the holy lion, and the king of the censors passed slowly along, and men bearing poles on whose tips were garlands carved in wood, the bouquet of flowers carried in the center, which were kept in continual revolution by a mechanism in the handle. Behold the dragon!

As the queen approached the Queen's throne the great head was lifted into the air, the long body quivered and the tail flattered from side to side. The head, which was a minute, then he decided to attack the throne and make one mouthful of the Queen.

The dragon came undulating down the inclosure of the tribunes, making straight for the throne. Two of Her Majesty's faithful Chinese subjects saw the danger and hurried to her assistance. Armed with spears they rushed upon the steps of the throne, and as the dragon drew near, beat him back and turned his head aside. The monster tried his best to pass over them, but the Queen's defenders were too courageous for him, so he turned tail, and after resting awhile and recovering his strength after the combat, he fled from the tribunes.

From the gigantic head, with its yawning jaws, a fiery red tongue darted at the end of the tail, the dragon is ablaze with gold and silver, encrusted with oriental embroideries and shimmering with the Chinese silks. Thickly strewn over its surface are innumerable tiny mirrors, which sparkle and gleam in the sunlight like diamonds. Tall, silken plumes and long stalks, terminated by silken poisons of variegated color, spring from the sides of the head. The skull is tufted with peacock plumes. In the front of the skull is set a mirror, eight inches in diameter, gleaming in the sunlight.

The long, undulating body is covered with hundreds of scales, made of silk and velvet, brass, tinzel and fur. Each scale is covered with silk, and on this groundwork intricate patterns are wrought in brown velvet, gold, red, green and blue crepe silk, plates of brass, spangles and masses of heavy embroidery in quaint eastern patterns. Around the edge of each scale is a fringe of soft white fur.

From the sides of the body hang two feet of silken drapery, in stripes of yellow and red and blue, with heavy silken fringe.

The dragon's tail tapers off to a long spike, covered with silver tinsel, with flame-shaped prongs springing from the top and bottom.

It took 120 men to carry the dragon through the streets of the city. The load is so heavy that the men have to be relieved at intervals; it takes sixty men at a time, the carriers changing places at intervals. Every one of the 120 men was dressed in lavender silk, with embroidered leggings and colored shoes. Each carried a turkey feather fan to shade his eyes during the time he was not carrying the dragon.

The bearers were hidden underneath the monster, so that their legs alone show, and it is easy to imagine that it is some monstrous worm, crawling along on its hundreds of feet.

The sacred dragon, the holy lion, had been imported from China especially for the occasion. Every large Chinese town has a dragon, and there is a Canton firm which makes a specialty of building dragons to fill the

demand. As soon as the order was sent to China a particularly fine specimen was picked out and sent on its way to America.

The monster's undulating back of silk and gorgeous embroidery measured 225 feet. The materials used in its construction were of expensive character, and the cost reached the sum of 2300 Mexican dollars.

In Chinese legend, the dragon, is an inviolable being, a god of particular sanctity. He never appears to mankind, but in some way his outward characteristics have been revealed, and in order to keep reverence and love for him alive in the breasts of men, at least once a year a magnificent dragon, modeled after the god, is carried through the streets of the Chinese cities.

The great Chinese flag carried in the procession bore an image of the dragon-god, for the lion is an emblem of the Emperor. The imperial throne is supported by dragons of carved wood and precious stones, and the King's bridal bed is flanked by dragons. It took three men to carry the red imperial flag—one to hold the pole, one to steady

covered with gray fur rolled down and covered the eyes.

The body of the animal was covered with founes of crepe silk, in an alternation of delicate green and bright scarlet. The rear portion of the animal was hung with orange silk. Around the edges were fringes of peach-green and scarlet.

The lion was brought from San Francisco by the Young Wo Company of Los Angeles, in conjunction with the Chun Ying Tong of San Francisco, whose members all belong to the Young Wo Company. Legend tells that in the days of the Emperor Kih Lung there was once an imperial hunting party. The Emperor was separated from the rest of his companions, by chance. He encountered a huge lion. The animal looked at him a little while, then in humble submission turned and left him unharmed. The Emperor ordered that thenceforth the lion should be sacred, and from that day the villagers of southern China have yearly celebrated the feast of the lion, the holy Chee.

This feast lion of the Chinese is exactly the same kind as those carried in the Chinese religious processions.

State, would have represented the expenditure of thousands of dollars. The division was arranged in numerical order, and occupied fully ten minutes in passing the tribunes.

A large fireball, draped in festa colors, preceded the various pieces of apparatus and offered a target, subtly heralding the approach of this section of the parade. The firm, resonant clang of the bell also tended to liven the spirit of the horses, which preceded about, championing their bits, with all the restlessness of animals accustomed to dash at full speed through the streets.

Chief Engineer Walter S. Moore led the division in his cart, loudly clanging the gong as he approached the reviewing stand. He carried in his arm a long silver fire trumpet, which held a magnificent bouquet of violets, tied with flowing yellow ribbons. The Pasadena band, followed, playing the "Fiesta March," his face lit with a radiant smile.

Engine Company No. 1 was the first of the apparatus to appear. The entire engine was banked and festooned in silks and red geraniums. The entire engine was draped with large American flags, and in a canopy made of the American colors sat little Ching Hong, son of a Chinese merchant in this city. Ching carried an American flag, which he waved with enthusiasm, evoking considerable admiration, as he is a very comely lad. The wheels of

the engine were covered with festa hunting, and the scaling ladders artistically covered with callas.

Engine Company No. 2 confined itself to floral decorations, but it evoked the praise of the most fastidious. A magnificent canopy of callas was supported over the driver, C. B. Casey, by pillars of red, pink and white roses. Wreaths of silks and sweet peas were fastened to the wheels, and the suction pipes on each side of the engine were completely covered with a garland of callas, red, green and yellow, in wondrous color, added to the general effect. The hose cart was decorated in much the same style.

The Rappahannock Drum Corps preceded Chemical Company No. 4, with its combination chemical engine and hose wagon. It was gotten up to represent Spanish-America, and the funnel, completely banked in roses and white carnations, was surmounted by several sprays of cactus, on which stood a large American eagle holding in its beak a rattlesnake. The scaling ladders on the sides served as a framework for a bank of silks, the words "Chemical Co. No. 4," of white carnations, standing in the engine company No. 3, driven by W. H. Hoag, was also confined to decorations floral. Red geraniums, carnations and smilax were used with profusion, and the hose cart was decorated with the engine, "J. Kuhrt," in gilt letters, relieved the bank of flowers arranged on each side. A large bell of red geraniums hung suspended from festoons of silks, midway between the driver's seat and the funnel, which was wreathed with flowers of the kind.

The cart of Assistant Chief Ed Smith, which followed, was probably the most delectable feature of the entire section. It sat beneath an artificial, suspended canopy of yellow silk, while the entire wagon box was hidden from view by a solid mass of yellow and green carnations, with a sprinkling of red. The entire decoration was so simple as to be comprehended at a glance, and so beautiful as to linger long in the mind's eye. It was not fastidious, to tire, and while demanding and holding attention, gave the eye complete satisfaction. It was one of the most admired features of the parade.

Hook and Ladder Company A was preceded by the San Bernardino Band. The 55-foot ladder was trimmed with callas and festoons of silks and oranges, and presented a very creditable picture.

Engine Company No. 4, consisting of engine and hose wagon, followed. These had been decorated in a manner fitting with the section of the city from which it came. The home of the company is on the old Morris vineyard tract, and the huge bunch of grapes and rows of oranges and lemons which hung suspended from festoons of silks left no doubt as to where the company had received its inspiration. The horses were decorated with pampas plumes, and the entire engine was decorated with appropriateness and originality, if not so delicately beautiful as some of the others.

The taste as well as the appropriateness was shown in the decoration of chemical engine No. 2, driven by J. B. Stowell. A grass-grown mound was represented, surmounted with a magnificent crown of pink and white carnations, on the side of which the words "Hill" in red carnations stood in relief. The base of the mound was surrounded with allger work in carnations, and the entire apparatus presented an artistic effect not far surpassed by the cart of Assistant Chief Ed Smith. The harness had been painted pink, and the footboard was a solid pillow of silks, carnations and geraniums. "Budd," the pet dog of the company, accompanied the engine in a new pink harness.

Engine company No. 5 had a queen of its own in the person of Gladys Bean. She rode perched in a canopy of red, yellow and green bunting, erected on the hose wagon, which followed the engine. The engine was decorated in festa colors and flowers, and bore on each side a large shield of red, white and blue upon which was inscribed in gilt letters, "La Fiesta de Los Angeles, 1937."

Chemical company No. 3, which followed, attracted much attention. It represented very aptly the fire apparatus of the past, and carried a miniature hand-engine manned by six boys dressed in conventional volunteer costume of rubber boots, blue pants, red shirt and shield hat. In a small canopy of red bunting sat the two little Eley boys of similar attire. Eley, the captain of the engine. The sides of the apparatus were trimmed with silks and white carnations, while the horses wore white silk garters with rosettes of festa colors from which descended silk ribbons nearly touching the ground.

City Electrician Ira J. Francis in a single cart canopied with white ribbons and callas, followed, after which came Engine Company No. 6.

Both the engine and hose cart of this company were elaborately decorated with pink, green and yellow pampas plumes dyed by the company. The prime minister and followed by her pages and court ladies. A burst of applause greeted her entrance and followed her as she passed in stately dignity down the aisle, to the throne at the left of the stage. The Queen was gowned in a beautiful creation of pale Nile green satin, brocaded in pink and yellow. The court train was of ruby velvet bordered with ermine, and lined with pale green satin. The skirt was plain, and the waist trimmed with beautiful pearl garniture in pale shades of La Fiesta colors. Theshort sleeve puffs were slashed with the ruby velvet.

As the royal party entered, the orchestra played the "Fiesta March," dedicated to the Queen, by Louis F. Gottschalk, the director of the concert.

It with a red rod with a prong of metal on the end, and one to hold the silken fringe out of the dust.

But dragons have been seen in Los Angeles before, and silken banners have no particular novelty. There was one feature in the Chinese division, which more than compensated for this—the lion.

This was a truly remarkable beast. It was carried by three men at a time, and frequent relays were necessary, for the beast was of a most restless disposition, and capricious and whirled in an astonishing way. The lion advanced under the inclosure of the tribunes with sundry gambolings which revealed the cheerfulness of his disposition. He emptied his eyes, and modestly blinked. Then he ventured another look, and followed this up with a coquettish wriggle of his tail. Then he started for the throne as fast as he could gallop along. A Chinese child, about 7 years old, rushed out before him, and, waving a yellow scarf in his face, tried to turn him back. But the lion only opened his mouth as if he would swallow the baby alive, and wriggled his great ears.

As the lion approached the lion's head was pushed up the steps to the throne. Then the lion tried to gain to dislodge his attention, and turned half a dozen somersaults backward in the air, without touching its hands to the ground.

This lion was of a rather volatile disposition, evidently, for he was distracted by this new amusement, and, after sticking out his tongue several times, he tried to dislodge his attention, and disappeared from the tribunes with a last triumphant wave of his variegated tail.

The lion was the hero of the occasion.

One thing which filled the Chinese spectators of the parade with unutterable delight was the sight of four of their countrymen in the midst of the battalion of ancient soldiers carrying rifles of modern pattern. The gun-bearers walked along with unutterable dignity and pride. The soldiers were dressed in slate-blue and black, of antique cut.

The lion and escort of soldiers were followed by another Chinese band, and then by a string of carriages trimmed in carnival colors, in which rode the Chinese notables of Los Angeles and Southern California. In one of the carriages was John Alton, to whom the planning of the Fiesta Committee, Mr. Alton had no assistants, but was all by himself, the Committee on Chinese.

SIXTH DIVISION.

That section of the parade consisting of the fire apparatus evoked more hearty enthusiasm than any other portion of the parade yesterday afternoon. Whether this was altogether due to the beautiful floral decorations or to the influence of that form of hero worship

which always places the fire ladders on a pedestal is a matter of conjecture, but the fact remains that the floral decorations were not only beautiful, but exceedingly tasteful and fully deserving of the expressions of praise lavished upon them. They were truly representative of the only State in the Union possessing the floral beauties of which Southern California can boast, and the same flowers used in the same lavish profusion, if exhibited in any other

State, would have represented the expenditure of thousands of dollars. The division was arranged in numerical order, and occupied fully ten minutes in passing the tribunes.

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The chorus was exceptionally good and Mr. Gottschalk is to be highly complimented for the manner in which he kept his singers at all three under his control. The chorus was especially good in the "Bright as a Ray," from "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," and the number from the "Creation" was

also well sung. The orchestra, with J. Bond Francisco as concert master, rendered Meyerbeer's "Pacellanz," and Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette," the latter number being especially enjoyable. The orchestral support throughout the programme was eminently satisfactory. The programme closed with the singing of the "Spangled Banner." The concert was given under the auspices of La Fiesta Musical Committee, composed of C. Modini-Wood, chairman, George H. Bonebrake and H. F. Anderson.

Notes of the Day.

The admirable order displayed in formation and the unbroken line that the parade presented as it moved through the entrance of the tribunes yesterday was due primarily, of course, to the sagacity and foresight of Grand Marshal Madison T. Owens. But E. W. Kinney was there to see that the orders of the marshal were executed promptly, and to his activity and readiness much of the good order is to be attributed.

A pretty feature of the Chinese division of yesterday's parade was two little boys, Lee Poa Sue and Lee Ying Hung Dee, who turned back some-what before the Queen with remarkable agility. The tiny acrobats were given under the auspices of La Fiesta Musical Committee, composed of C. Modini-Wood, chairman, George H. Bonebrake and H. F. Anderson.

The bringing of the Chinese lion to Los Angeles was due to the efforts of Fong Qui Lung, Hue Lung Gun, Wong Hee, See Yum, Bun, Lum, Dick, and Joseph Saunders, who is known among the Chinamen as Chun Yee Gnow.

Sylvester, Folk-a-chunk, ex-chief of the Caballeros, reached Los Angeles the day before the parade, who were gathered for the fiesta. When the Fiesta Committee tried to find him the following day, he had disappeared. They were much perturbed, for he is the best dancer of the lot, and they found him in the hills beyond the Sisters' Hospital. He explained that he and his wife had been tired out by one

day of city life, and that "they had gone out into the country to rest."

The Queen's Lancers, alias Cavalry Troop D, N.G.C., are finding their position as the royal body guard no sine-cure. They will be called upon to escort the Queen nine times during fiesta week. Every time the court is being assembled, a squad of six men is dispatched to guard the Queen's carriage, four troopers for each of the court officials, and two troopers for the carriage of each of the ladies and gentlemen of the court.

It was quite 12 o'clock last night before Spring and Main streets were at all deserted. Divers and sundry parties of men, many of them musical, ventured their talents, and many women, probably visitors who arrived just in time for the parade, and who went to the theater after the sauntered about admiring the decorations and the colored lights that arched the streets.

At the corner of Spring and First streets last night an old couple gazed at the varicolored globes. The woman simply marveled, the man with man's accustomed indiscretion, asked: "What sort of lights air they?"

"Dunno."

"What makes 'em red?"

"Dunno."

"What do they burn?"

"Before at New York was vouchsafed one of them burned out. The old lady saw it."

"Common coal oil."

"How do you know?"

"Why, I just seed the lie burn out o' the fourth one from the end."

One of the prominent figures in the grand day parade yesterday was Arizona Charley and his horse, Thunder Cloud. On Saturday there will be grand wild west parade at 1:30 p.m. before the exhibition at Fiesta Park. This will be a typical illustration of life in Arizona and California, with many features of the early days of the southwest.

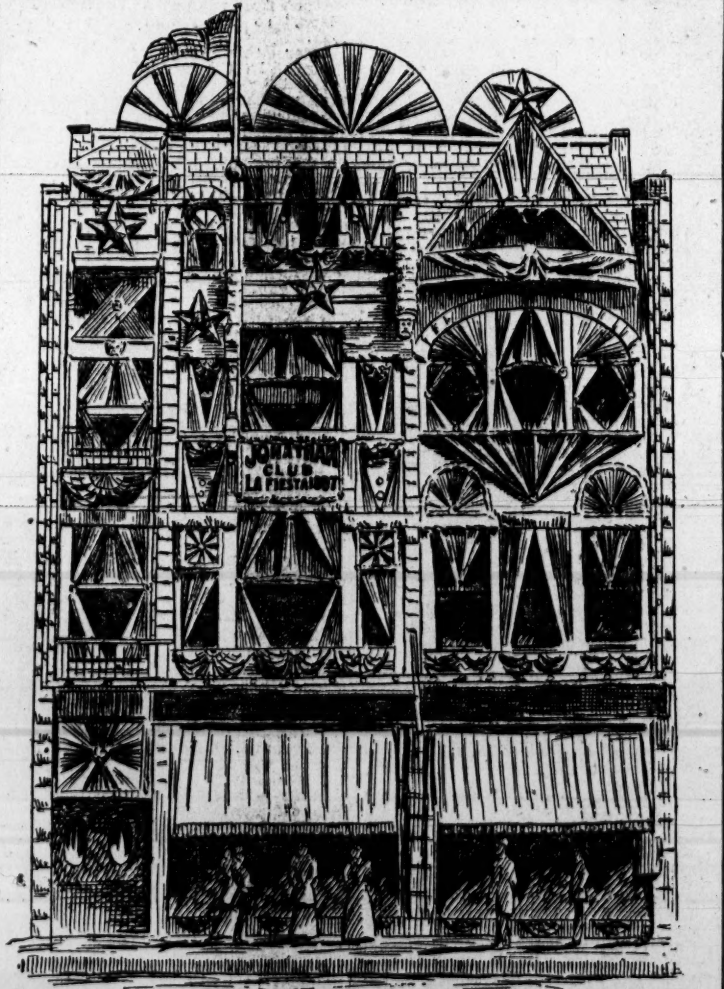
[Judge:] "Why didn't the fight come off?"

"One of the pugilists had an attack of 'writer's cramp.'"

W. D. Howell is to make his first appearance as a lecturer this winter. His topic will be the modern novel, and his lectures will be under the management of Maj. Ford.

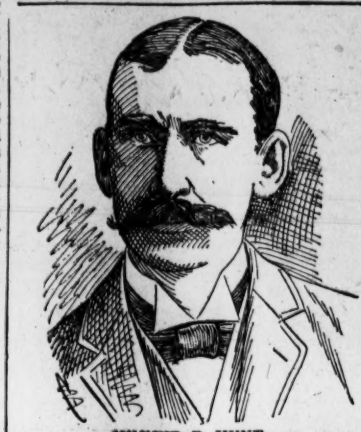


SOME OF THE DECORATIONS ON BROADWAY.



A HANDSOME EFFECT BY THE JONATHAN CLUB.

which always places the fire ladders on a pedestal is a matter of conjecture, but the fact remains that the floral decorations were not only beautiful, but exceedingly tasteful and fully deserving of the expressions of praise lavished upon them. They were truly representative of the only State in the Union possessing the floral beauties of which Southern California can boast, and the same flowers used in the same lavish profusion, if exhibited in any other



SUMNER P. HUNT, Chairman Tribunes Committee.

State, would have represented the expenditure of thousands of dollars. The division was arranged in numerical order, and occupied fully ten minutes in passing the tribunes.

A large fireball, draped in festa colors, preceded the various pieces of apparatus and offered a target, subtly heralding the approach of this section of the parade. The firm, resonant clang of the bell also tended to liven the spirit of the horses, which preceded about, championing their bits, with all the restlessness of animals accustomed to dash at full speed through the streets.

Chief Engineer Walter S. Moore led the division in his cart, loudly clanging the gong as he approached the reviewing stand. He carried in his arm a long silver fire trumpet, which held a magnificent bouquet of violets, tied with flowing yellow ribbons. The Pasadena band, followed, playing the "Fiesta March," his face lit with a radiant smile.

Engine Company No. 1 was the first of the apparatus to appear. The entire engine was banked and festooned in silks and red geraniums. The entire engine was draped with large American flags, and in a canopy made of the American colors sat little Ching Hong, son of a Chinese merchant in this city. Ching carried an American flag, which he waved with enthusiasm, evoking considerable admiration, as he is a very comely lad. The wheels of

the engine were covered with festa hunting, and the scaling ladders artistically covered with callas.

Engine Company No. 2 confined itself to floral decorations, but it evoked the praise of the most fastidious. A magnificent canopy of callas was supported over the driver, C. B. Casey, by pillars of red, pink and white roses. Wreaths of silks and sweet peas were fastened to the wheels, and the suction pipes on each side of the engine were completely covered with a garland of callas, red, green and yellow, in wondrous color, added to the general effect. The hose cart was decorated in much the same style.

The Rappahannock Drum Corps preceded Chemical Company No. 4, with its combination chemical engine and hose wagon. It was gotten up to represent Spanish-America, and the funnel, completely banked in roses and white carnations, was surmounted by several sprays of cactus, on which stood a large American eagle holding in its beak a rattlesnake. The scaling ladders on the sides served as a framework for a bank of silks, the words "Chemical Co. No. 4," of white carnations, standing in the engine company No. 3, driven by W. H. Hoag, was also confined to decorations floral. Red geraniums, carnations and smilax were used with profusion, and the hose cart was decorated with the engine, "J. Kuhrt," in gilt letters, relieved the bank of flowers arranged on each side. A large bell of red geraniums hung suspended from festoons of silks, midway between the driver's seat and the funnel, which was wreathed with flowers of the kind.

The cart of Assistant Chief Ed Smith, which followed, was probably the most delectable feature of the entire section. It sat beneath an artificial, suspended canopy of yellow silk, while the entire wagon box was hidden from view by a solid mass of yellow and green carnations, with a sprinkling of red. The entire decoration was so simple as to be comprehended at a glance, and so beautiful as to linger long in the mind's eye. It was not fastidious, to tire, and while demanding and holding attention, gave the eye complete satisfaction. It was one of the most admired features of the parade.

Hook and Ladder Company A was preceded by the San Bernardino Band. The 55-foot ladder was trimmed with callas and festoons of silks and oranges, and presented a very creditable picture.

Engine Company No. 4, consisting of engine and hose wagon, followed. These had been decorated in a manner fitting with the section of the city from which it came. The home of the company is on the old Morris vineyard tract, and the huge bunch of grapes and rows of oranges and lemons which hung suspended from festoons of silks left no doubt as to where the company had received its inspiration. The horses were decorated with pampas plumes, and the entire engine was decorated with appropriateness and originality, if not so delicately beautiful as some of the others.

The taste as well as the appropriateness was shown in the decoration of chemical engine No. 2, driven by J. B. Stowell. A grass-grown mound was represented, surmounted with a magnificent crown of pink and white carnations, on the side of which the words "Hill" in red carnations stood in relief. The base of the mound was surrounded with allger work in carnations, and the entire apparatus presented an artistic effect not far surpassed by the cart of Assistant Chief Ed Smith. The harness had been painted pink, and the footboard was a solid pillow of silks, carnations and geraniums. "Budd," the pet dog of the company, accompanied the engine in a new pink harness.

Engine company No. 5 had a queen of its own in the person of Gladys Bean. She rode perched in a canopy of red, yellow and green bunting, erected on the hose wagon, which followed the engine. The engine was decorated in festa colors and flowers, and bore on each side a large shield of red, white and blue upon which was inscribed in gilt letters, "La Fiesta de Los Angeles, 1937."

Chemical company No. 3, which followed, attracted much attention. It represented very aptly the fire apparatus of the past, and carried a miniature hand-engine manned by six boys dressed in conventional volunteer costume of rubber boots, blue pants, red shirt and shield hat. In a small canopy of red bunting sat the two little Eley boys of similar attire. Eley, the captain of the engine. The sides of the apparatus were trimmed with silks and white carnations, while the horses wore white silk garters with rosettes of festa colors from which descended silk ribbons nearly touching the ground.

City Electrician Ira J. Francis in a single cart canopied with white ribbons and callas, followed, after which came Engine Company No. 6.

Both the engine and hose cart of this company were elaborately decorated with pink, green and yellow pampas plumes dyed by the company. The prime minister and followed by her pages and court ladies. A burst of applause greeted her entrance and followed her as she passed in stately dignity down the aisle, to the throne at the left of the stage. The Queen was gowned in a beautiful creation of pale Nile green satin, brocaded in pink and yellow. The court train was of ruby velvet bordered with ermine, and lined with pale green satin. The skirt was

[THIRD DAY.]

THE LEGENDS OF THE FLOWERS



denrich. This was the signal that the parade was approaching, and a roar of applause rent the air as the brisk measures of a military march floated through the stillness. The Seventh Regiment Band marched across the arena and passed before the throne, and in a moment the dashing troop of caballeros, commanded by J. C. Cline, were filling the whole inclosure with their wild antics. Sashes fluttered, silver lace gleamed in the lights, spurs and bridles jingled, and sombreros were waved in the air in gallant salute to Her Majesty as the spirited horses pranced and reared, coquetted sideways with their own shadows, or bucked on four rebellious legs, according to the amount of cheerful devilry that lay within their equine souls.

Before the spectators had wearied of the dashing show, the sound of another band was heard, and a glare of rosy light was seen across the field. At first it was only a glare, then it deepened into a blaze, and the whole splendid pageant swept into the amphitheater, where it circled about the central troop of caballeros.

PROCESSION OF FLOWERS.
Col. M. M. Ogden, aided by Louis C. Brown and Hugo Goldschmidt, rode at

the head of the first division, followed by the San Diego City Guard Band. Torch-bearers in hoods and dominoes of fiesta colors bore the lights for the musicians, and marched beside the floats, which gleamed like huge jewels in the white and colored lights that brought every beauty out in fullest relief. As they passed, the floats paused before the throne, and fairies, goddesses, heroic warriors and fair ladies of romance, all saluted the Queen rose, who sat aloft in her rosebud garden of girls. Her Majesty bowed graciously in reply, and the tapping of the La Tosca canes sounded like a hailstorm as the ladies applauded the brilliant spectacle.

MORNING GLORY.

Aurora, standing in the chariot of the dawn, which has just sprung forth from the gates of the sun, represented the morning glory, and the name of the flower was a fitting suggestion of the whole exquisite picture. It was the glory of the morning, beautiful goddess, fiery horses and pearly clouds, all bathed in the rosy light of early dawn, when—

"Bright harbinger of day, the morning star
Comes dancing from the east."

NIGHT-BLOOMING CERES.

Following Aurora came her somber sister, the Queen of Night, as beautiful in her way as the rosy goddess of morning, the dark-eyed Queen sat high on her sable throne holding sway over the sleeping world. The dark globe

was borne up by dark clouds, faintly touched with silver under the stars. The throne of Night was supported by glittering stars of enormous size, and the black-robed Queen was crowned with stars, gleaming faintly through the misty black veil that enveloped her from head to foot and flowed out over the world. The firmament was her canopy, the dark blue spangled veil upheld by the interlaced branches of the night-blooming cereus, which formed the background of the picture.

LADY'S SLIPPER.

Straight out of Fairyland came Cinderella and her prince, glass slipper, golden chariot and all, just to make a charade from which the grown-up children might guess the words, "lady's slipper."

The float was in the shape of a royal coach of the sixteenth century, with a gilded rococo frame and gorgeous fittings. The canopy was pale blue gauze, and over the whole coach were garlands and wreaths of pink and white roses, for Cinderella's fairy godmother, when she took to transforming pumpkins, did nothing by halves. High on cushions of blue and silver sat the fair Cinderella, dressed like a princess, in white and gold, with below her were perched two merry maids of honor, regarding with much interest the handsome Prince, who looked the ideal cavalier as he stood holding the tiny glass slipper. On the box in front of the quaint coach stood a gorgeous footman in plush and powder, revealing no trace of his money origin as he pompously cleared the way.

WHITE ROSE.

Ever since the dispute in the English rose garden so long ago, the emblem of the House of York has been the white rose. It nodded in the helmets of victorious warriors on the battlefield and wreathed the fair heads of English dames in the gay revels which fol-

lowed the accession of Edward the IV. In the story of the flowers, the triumph of Edward of York was fittingly chosen to represent the white rose.

Through the massive gate of stone which formed the back of the float, the victorious young Duke came riding on his charger. His armor was hidden beneath a royal mantle of crimson velvet, edged with ermine. His helmet was off, and the dual coronet, soon to be replaced with the crown of England, rested on his dark hair. His squire walked at the side, holding the helmet, shield and battle-axe of his young master. A sentinel in armor stood beside the drawbridge, ready to raise it when the duke had passed. The white rose of York climbed over the rugged towers of the battlement and appeared again in the castle garden that lay beyond. Here, under a tree, sat the court jester, with cap and bells, amusing with his quips the two court ladies who awaited the arrival of the Duke.

The whole float was wreathed in white roses, and on either side appeared the armorial bearings of the House of York.

This closed the first division. The second was commanded by Ralph Dominguez, S. A. Carlisle, Louis Moore, M. R. Casterisan, George Wilson, Thomas Casey and Louis Pollard acting as aides. The Los Angeles Military Band marched before this division, which contained some of the loveliest pictures in the parade.

PANSY.
The conception of the pansy float

was one of the best of all, for the designer departed from the conventional idea of the heart's ease, and took up the old legend of the

"Little western flower,
Before milk white, now purple with
love's wound,
And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
The juice of it on sleeping eyelids laid
Will make a man or woman madly
dote
Upon the next live creature that it
sees."

The scene represented was from that exquisite bit in "Midsummer Night's Dream," where Titania, upon whose eyelids the magic juice of the pansy had been laid by Puck, falls desperately in love with Nick Bottom, the joiner, who has been given an ass's head by the same tricky sprite. Titania was depicted as cooing Bottom to rest among the flowers.

"Come sit thee down upon the flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do coy,
And stick musk-roses in thy sleek,
smooth head.
And kiss thy fair, large ears, my gentle joy."

The effect of light on the float was that of moonlight on a tiny forest dell. Over a few rocks and ferns at the back was woven a cobweb, sparkling with dew, where a great, gorgeous spider waited for his prey. The web extended around and beneath a huge pink mushroom, rising out of a bed of moss, whereon reclined Titania and Bottom. Puck, the mischievous elf who had played this prank upon the fairy Queen, lay on the top of the mushroom, kicking his heels in the air as he peered over the edge. A magnificent butterfly, with wings of scarlet, green and gold, perched beside the chuckling sprite. In front, a big blue beetle and a grasshopper sat solemnly erect, watching the pair under the mushroom.

Titania was a dainty little elf, clad in pink gauze, arranged like the petals of a flower. Her pretty little crowned head and glittering wings made a delightful contrast to the clumsy Bottom, with his ass's head and flapping ears, and emphasized the potency of the magic flower which appeared all around the base of the float, so that the mousy

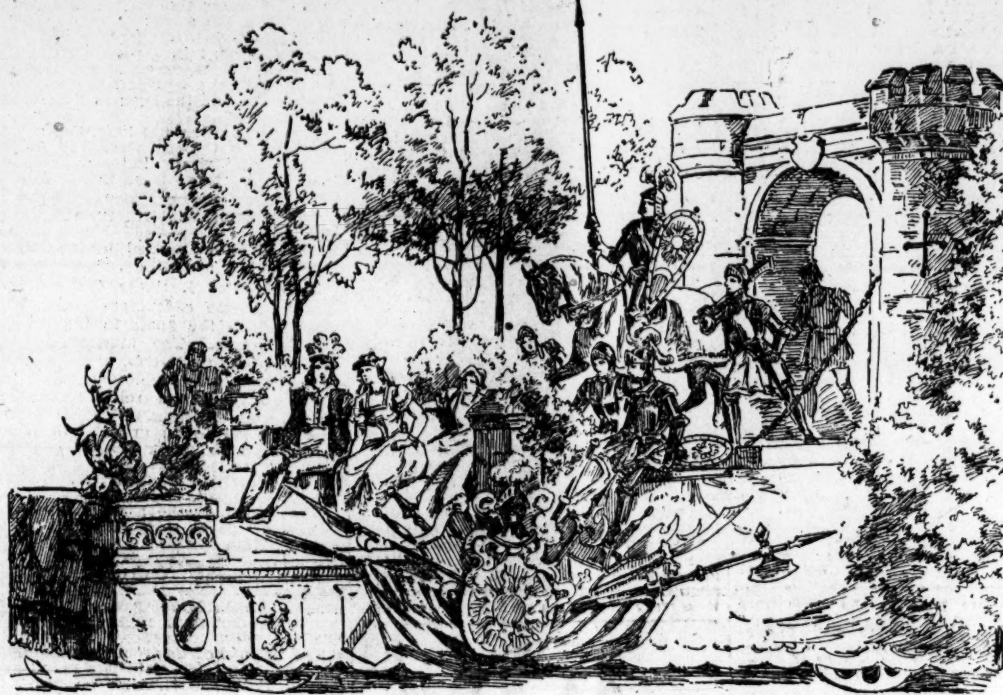
LA REINA DE LA FIESTA has issued command that her loyal subjects indulge in merrymaking without restraint during her brief, bright reign, and that their eyes be delighted each day with beautiful pageants, and so well has she been obeyed that even Fairyland has come to earth to do her honor. Last night, through the clear, soft darkness gemmed with myriads of colored sparks of fire, a glittering procession swept out of the land of song and story into the realm of Her Majesty, the Queen, gladdening the hearts of thousands before it vanished again into the mists of tradition.

Flowers of human thought, crystallized into exquisite legends, came to the land of flowers, to be recognized and welcomed by everyone to whom the beautiful old tales are dear. The genius of all ages contributed to the splendid pageant, which seemed to descend from the realms of enchantment to brighten for a brief season this prosaic, workaday world.

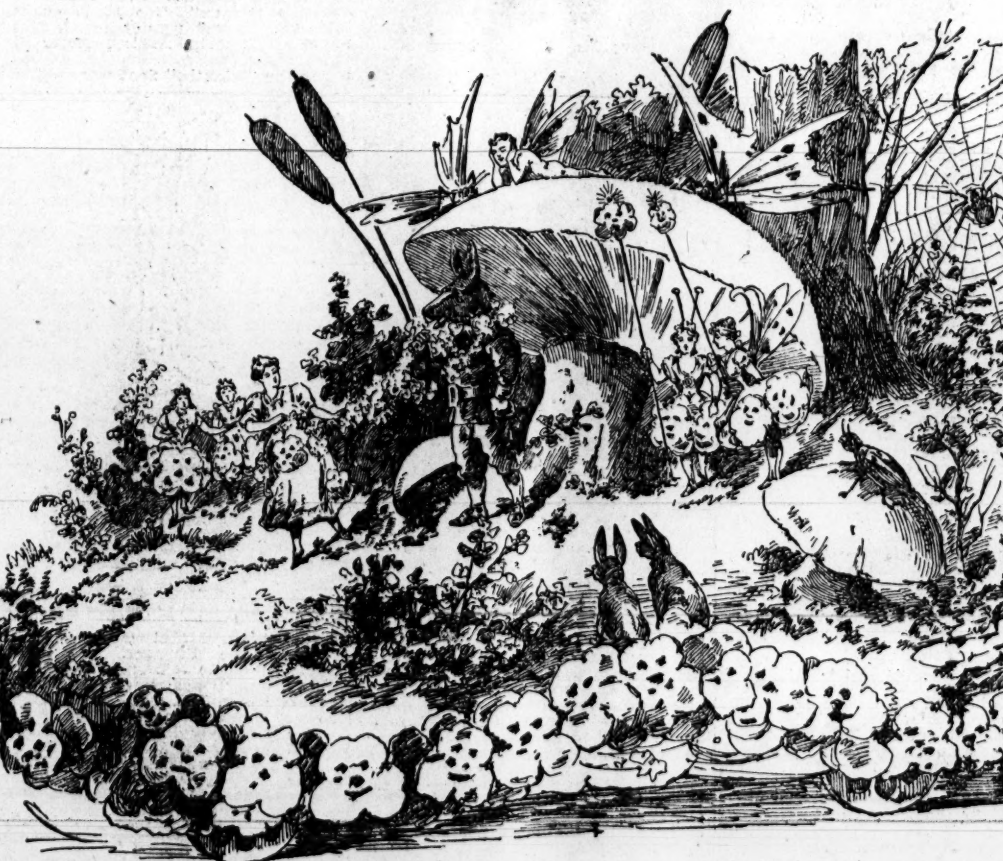
Santa Claus drove from his ice-palace over fields of Christmas holly. Such were the stories told by the floats in this wondrous pageant; stories as old as time itself, and known to every child in the land; grown-up children were taken back into the days when they looked for fairies in the forest and saw in the clouds the chariots of the gods, and all were reminded of the beautiful significance attached to the flowers they see about them every day.

NIGHT AT THE TRIBUNES.
Queen Francesca and her ladies reviewed the procession of the flowers from the throne at the tribunals. The amphitheater was made brilliant by many arc-lights, and the royal dais was jeweled with sparks of incandescence. It was another flower garden that assembled under the poppy-yellow canopy last night, and one beautiful sight was as heartily applauded as the other.

Her Majesty has the royal virtue of punctuality, and it was very little after 8 o'clock when the bugles rang out, and the royal cavalcade dashed



THE WHITE ROSE OF YORK.



PANSY—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.



WATER LILY—LOLANTHE.



MORNING GLORY—AURORA.

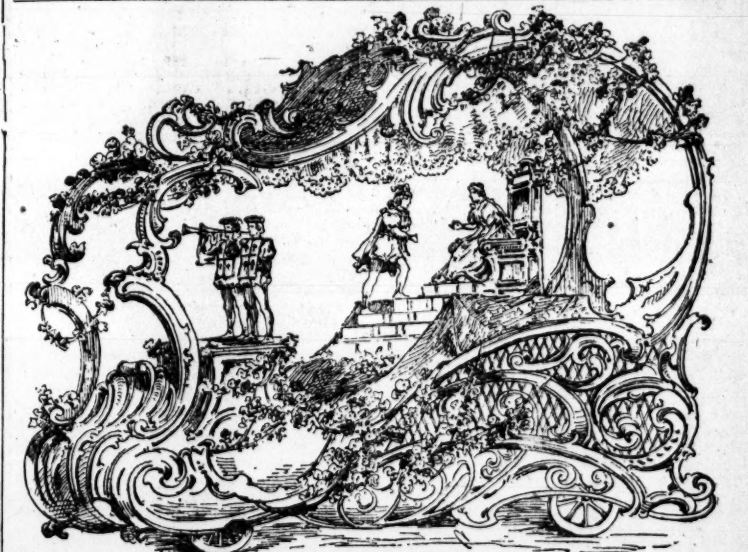
into the field. The Queen was sheltered from the crisp, cool air in a closed carriage, but the ladies of the court smiled and nodded at the people from their accustomed nests of creamy pampas plumes. Prime Minister Thomas was waiting for Her Majesty at the foot of the staircase, and a hearty cheer went up as the beautiful Queen stepped out upon the platform and bent her jeweled head to the applauding crowds on either side. She wore a magnificent dress of palest green satin, brocaded with clusters of pink flowers. The court train was of ruby velvet bordered with ermine and lined with the delicate, shimmering green, and the rich, deep red appeared again in the slashes that ornamented the short sleeves.

The maids of honor were dressed as usual in their picturesque court-costumes, but this time with high bodices and plumed hats. Each carried an enormous bunch of flowers fastened to the head of her tall cane. Dainty capes and cloaks of white velvet and fur gave the finishing touch of comfort to the pretty frocks, more suited for sunshine than the cool night breeze.

The lancers had barely taken up their positions on the staircase when another blare of trumpets was heard at the gate, and Grand Marshal Madison T. Owens galloped across the field, surrounded by his aides: Col. W. G. Schreiber, Maj. C. T. Meredith, Maj. J. D. Fredericks and Bugler J. C. Hey-



NIGHT-BLOOMING CERES—QUEEN OF THE NIGHT.



LADY'S SLIPPER—CINDERELLA.

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SNAP DRAGON—PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.



PAPYRUS AND LOTUS-CLEOPATRA.

fairly Queen, clad in glittering silver. Her potent wand was extended over the flower, from which, in obedience to her mandate, the lotus was just rising, a fair maiden clad in clinging robes of white, with sea-weed hanging about her and in her long, bright hair. Burushes grew about, towering over the lilies and rocks, and shining spray dripped from all the broad leaves. Two gigantic bullfrogs sat on the rocks, just below two fairies who were ensconced among the bulrushes, and two mosquito-hawks, glittering in the light, hung poised on either side of the central lily, watching its marvelous transformation into a beautiful maiden.

PAPYRUS.

Nothing short of Egypt could fitly represent the papyrus, and Egypt, in this beautiful float, was personated by the Enchantress of the Nile, drifting down the river in her barge, to meet the Roman conqueror, Marc Antony. The surface of the float represented the waves of the Nile, and there, drifting through lotus and papyrus, "The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne."

The great, gilded barge curved upward to the bow, like the ancient galleys, terminating in a figurehead of beaten gold. High at the prow sat the Queen's Greek maids, Iris and Char-mian, one holding her harp and the other the scroll of a song. Six Nubian rowers, in scarlet tunics and fillets of gold, bent to the oars. Over the stern of the vessel was a canopy of cloth-of-gold, fringed with silver and supported on poles encrusted with jewels. Curtains of pale blue gauze hung from the canopy, sheltering a couch of mother-of-pearl, piled with pink cushions, where reclined Cleopatra.

The Egyptian Queen was robed in white gauze, heavily embroidered with gold. Heavy necklaces and broad arm-lets of jewels covered her arms and shoulders, and her black hair flowed from beneath a jeweled crown. A maid

representing the laurel, in which was depicted the crowning of the victor after the Olympian games. The severely classical portico of a marble temple shaded a throne of marble where sat the ruler of the games, surrounded by dignitaries. At the front of the dais stood a priest in flowing scarlet robes, in the act of crowning the athlete who bent low before him. At the front of the float an altar was erected, and beside it stood a fair Greek boy, holding the golden knife with which the crown of laurel had been cut. "On a bench placed near the altar sat the mother of the victorious athlete holding the palm branch which had been given him at the moment of victory. On the other side stood several officials, eagerly watching the bestowal of the laurel crown which typified the highest honor among the athletes of ancient Greece."

CACTUS.

The cactus was represented by a scene of barbaric splendor from ancient Mexico, the home of the strange plant. A Mexican teocalli, three-storied and richly ornamented with figures of the sun and of the Aztec gods, rose from a bed of cactus, flashing its gilding in the rays of the torches. Two attendants stood near the doorway, from which had just emerged the royal palanquin, borne upon the shoulders of four men. A priest, dark and grim, marched ahead of the palanquin, in which sat Montezuma, arrayed in gorgeous featherwork and jewels, and motionless as a figure of bronze.

SNAPDRAGON.

This float was more dragon than snap, for the gleaming green and gold monster that crawled over the rocks vomiting flames at the valiant Perseus and the cowering Andromeda, towered above everything in sight. He was a magnificent dragon, with glittering scales, forked tongue and tail, and formidable spiky wings. Chained to a rock in front of him was poor Andromeda, and beside her was Perseus, a gallant Greek knight, mounted on a

part of the mountain. Holly sat in the stern of the skiff and Leo Vincey stood by the mast, both looking up at the mystic "She." At the front of the float a hot pot glowed redly among dancing flames, surrounded by savages dressed in leopard skins. The whole picture was in a glow of flaming red light, and was weird enough to have come direct from Haggardism.

C. A. Sumner was the grand marshal of the fourth and last division. His aides were: H. M. Conly, Otto J. Zahn, H. D. Willard and Earl Lovance. The Santa Catalina Band lent its merry music to the encouragement of this



LAUREL-THE VICTOR'S WREATH.

part of the parade, the well-known "Jo-Jo" strutting along in the guise of drum major.

POPPY.

The flowers that surrounded this effective float might have been culled from the Garden of Sleep and the picture given was, of course, from the ever-charming old story of the "Sleeping Beauty." The enchanted princess lay in a stately balcony, at the entrance of which sat two sleeping sentinels. The balcony was in the Gothic style, richly carved and gilded with grotesque gargoyles at the corners of the gorgeous canopy. Heavy curtains of plush hung at the sides, looped back with ropes of gold. Cobwebs were everywhere, over the framework of the balcony and clogging the spinning-wheel, at which sat a sleeping maid of honor. Another maid reclined on the hearth of the splendid couch, on which lay the princess, covered with a robe of crimson velvet. At the foot of the couch stood Prince Charming, a striking figure in his cavalier's costume of black velvet, sparkling with jet.

As the float paused before the throne the smile of the Queen had a wonderfully reviving effect upon the sleepers, who opened their languid eyes for a moment to refresh them with the sight of the charming court. The prince bowed low and then returned to his fixed contemplation of the sleeping princess, evidently trying to screw up his courage to the point of administering the kiss which should awaken her and all the slumbering palace.

KELP.

This beautiful sea picture was the most daring and one of the most effective in the parade. Rippling gauze of sea-blue gave the whole float the appearance of being under water, and weird lights played over the glittering monsters of the deep.

The framework of this scene in the depths of the ocean was a coral reef, in which lay the wreck of a noble ship, with broken mast and bowsprit and battered figurehead. Kelp and seaweed trailed over the coral branches, and the splintered sides of the sunken ship, and fishes with glittering scales swam about. Two tiny mermaids peeped in the coral and Neptune, white-bearded and imposing, sat facing the wreck, which had brought him new subjects and rich spoil.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The imperial flower of Japan could

be represented only by a Japanese scene, and this particular scene was more than Japanese in its dainty extravagance; it was Japanese. A pretty summer house of black and gold lacquer occupied the main portion of the float, and in this picturesque retreat sat Pitti Sing and Peep Bo, two of the daintiest maidens ever seen, with their gray kimono and fluttering fans. Yum Yum was perched high in front, on the edge of the crescent moon, where she contentedly rested and swung her little feet, as she sang of the combined charms of herself and the moon to the adoring Nanki Pook, who stood below, on the silver pages of the cloud and made Japanese love to his divinity.

He stopped long enough to bow to Her Majesty, with true oriental courtesy, and Yum Yum nearly fell out of her moon as she craned her pretty neck to see the Queen, regardless for a moment both of her minstrel pretensions and the dreaded Lord High Executioner, whose "functions" were particularly vital. Peep Bo and Pitti Sing nailed their slant eyes on the throne in silent adoration, and contentedly stared their fill until the procession moved on.

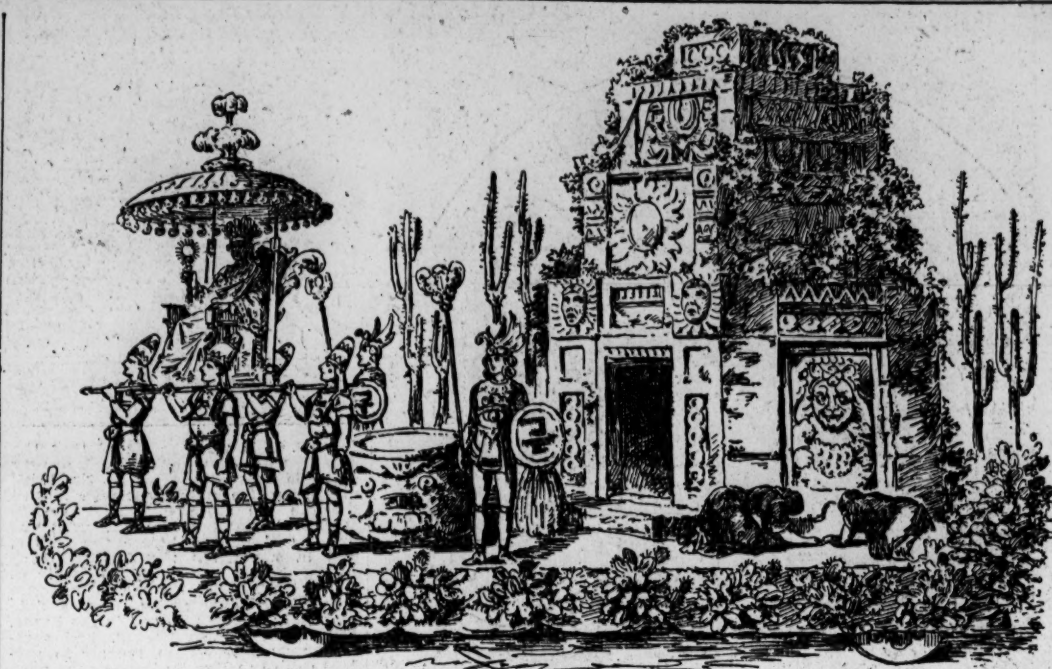
HOLLY.

No less a personage than Santa Claus was selected to close this brilliant procession of floral legends along the edges of his float, which had apparently been brought straight down from the North Pole. The wrong borealis, a mass of white splendor, crowned the field of ice. Santa Claus's ice palace rose high at the back, blue and glittering in the cold white light. From the gateway of this the jolly saint had just driven out, with his time-honored sled and reindeer. Icebergs rose around and before him, looking cold enough to freeze his rubicund nose, but his demeanor was anything but frigid, as he took off his fur cap to the Queen, and conveyed by jovial wink the promise of innumerable gifts in the years to come.

As the flashing rays of the aurora borealis passed out of sight, the plumed carriages drove up the throne. In a few moments the court was gone, and then the crowd fled for the nearest conveyance downtown, where the splendid pageant might be seen again and yet again, as it wound slowly through the streets, made bright as day by electricity and red fire, and lined with cheering thousands.

THE PAGEANT IN THE STREETS.

There was no moon, but the blackness of the night only enhanced the



CACTUS-MONTEZUMA.

taught Los Angeles how to light up a night parade. Along most of the line of march the regular street lamps, reinforced by the thousands of incandescent globes in carnival colors strung along the overhead wires, lighted up the scene with ample brilliancy. But even on the darker streets between the tribunals and the center of the city, the whole display was rendered plainly visible by the light of the torches which the attendants carried, so arranged that the glare of the light was shielded from the eyes of the crowds while it fell full upon the floats. The red fire burnt at frequent intervals along the way added to the richness of the scene.

Applause was frequent along the line of march, mixed with cries of admiration and eager questions and answers as to the meaning of the beautiful floats, and the legends which they portrayed.

The parade was not long, but it was designed on the principle on which Sam Weller wrote letters: to make people wish there were more of it.

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Fiesta Floats Manned by the Boys and Girls.

Los Angeles Business College furnished all the characters which appeared upon the floats in the illuminated parade. The students themselves offered to do this, and spent infinite pains and trouble in getting up their costumes and rehearsing their parts in the tableaux. Mr. Pelsch had every reason to be grateful to these public-spirited young people, and his warm appreciation of their kindness in volunteering this important service was freely expressed.

The students who appeared on the "Aurora" float were Misses Leota Stoney, Kate Chanton, Stella Chanton, Ekman, Miss Anna Casanova was "Queen of Night." On the "Cinderella" float were: Norma Graham, Fred Rider, R. J. Hanchette, Walter C. Fogg, Maude Tinkler, Lizzie Cummings.

The "House of York" float contained A. L. Fowler, Joe Goldsmith, Aubrey Austin, Pearl Elliott, Alice Winchester, Harry Gregg, Lyman Trumbull and Juliette Webb took the parts of Bottom and Titania in "Midsummer Night's Dream." The three characters in "Faust" were taken by Miss Michaels, Charles Ashley, Victor Polard.

On the "Iolanthe" float were Katherine

Ralph Scriven, Theodore Hoff, C. H. Wade, T. J. McDonald, Loring Gates. On the "Sleeping Beauty" float were Carrie Zurcher, T. D. Prior, Hector Bouttler, George J. Oden, Rosalind Hughes, Alice Truitt. Perseus and Andromeda were represented by L. A. Hamell, Miss Nellie Dickinson. The characters in "She" were taken by George A. Seat, Thomas McClint, Miss A. Levy, L. A. Coburn, Charley Moon, Gail Moon. In the "Neptune" float the actors were B. W. Steinhart, Edmund Ducommun, W. H. Henke. In the "Mikado" scene were Miss Young, Mr. Hanchette, Mrs. Duncan, Miss King, Miss Brambila. Santa Claus was represented by Charles Howe.

SIR JOHN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

President Rule of the Fiesta Executive Committee yesterday received the following telegram from John F. Francis, president of last year's carnival, and who is now en route to Europe:

"LOS ANGELES (N. M.), April 23, 1897.

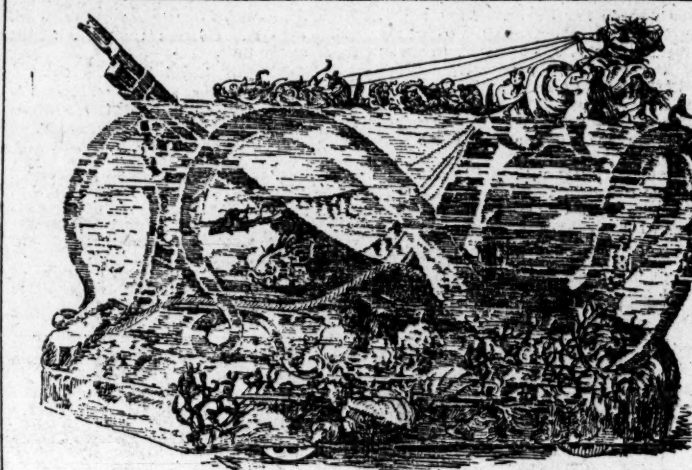
"Sir Ferdinand K. Rule, President La Fiesta, '97: My sincere wishes and congratulations. May the success of La Fiesta '97 eclipse all former. It could not be otherwise under your manage-

The arrangement and decoration of the Queen's stand at Athletic Park were under the supervision of D. C. McGarvin, and were very much admired.

Maj. Harry Patton took his fifty Indians to the Burbank last evening and gave them a chance to compare an up-to-date ballet with the antique style of dancing, beyond which they have not yet advanced.

The Fremont Signal Corps did valuable service last night as the escort of the floats. One cadet on horseback rode on each side of every float, to keep the crowd from pressing forward into the street. The corps is normally an infantry body, but the cadets rode their horses last night with as much confidence as if they were a sure-enough cavalry troop.

During the exhibition of jumping and turning of somersaults which the Athletic Club's Zulus gave at Athletic Park yesterday afternoon, as a part of the fiesta sports, the springboard broke, and narrowly missed breaking the neck of one of the clowns, as he had escaped death in this way, the Zulus consistently tried to put him out of his misery by shaking him up in a blanket, but he



KELP-NEPTUNE.

ment. Viva la Reina! Viva Los Angeles! "SIR JOHN."

Fiesta Notes.

After reviewing the parade, the Queen and her court attended the performance of "St. Perkins" at the Los Angeles Theater, occupying all the lower boxes and the loges. The court ladies were escorted by the gentlemen with whom they danced the minuet at the

was too tough, and they had to give it up as a bad job.

In preparation for the athletic games yesterday the young men from the Los Angeles Athletic Club who figured as Zulus forgot to rub their skins with vasoline before applying the blacking. As a result, when they tried to remove their dusky hue after the sports were over, they found that it would not out. They went in swimming in the canal, and scrubbed themselves with soap and sand but the process still left them decidedly dingy, and filled with apprehension that the only way to get white again was to allow the black to wear off with time.



SANTA CLAUS.

ine Kendall, Mabel Hayward, Ella Stone, Susie Stringer. Cleopatra's barge bore Miss Johnson, Miss Metcalf, Miss Flora Benedict, G. W. Yonken, Jay Andrews, J. C. Cull, Jacob Herbst, Miss Hernia Packer, Miss Mamie Goodwin. The "Olympic" float was manned by G. A. Barber, M. C. Van Leuven, J. O. Wilfong, W. E. Lyman, J. E. Morrell, Y. Figueroa, J. R. Donaldson, R. O. Jores, Miss M. Burnes. The Mexican scene was represented by J. J. Murphy, Robert Jones, John Cain,

ball. The only attempt at decoration was at the boxes, which were draped with large American flags. As the Queen entered, the orchestra played "God Save the Queen." The guard was present and occupied several rows at the rear of the theater. The audience was large and included many prominent society people.

The Indians put their visit to Los Angeles to good account yesterday by peddling bows and arrows of their own make on the streets.



A.D. PELSCH, Chairman Float Committee.

A COUPLE OF FIESTA YELLOW KIDS.

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THE FLORAL PARADE.



FRAGRANCE of flowers, waving of banners, prancing of horses, fair women and dainty children embowered in bloom, masses upon masses of cheering men and women—in such wise was the Day of the Flowers celebrated before La Reina de la Fiesta.

It was a splendid success, and the people who packed the tribunes from top to bottom and filled all the seats of the annex and overflowed the streets round about—thousands upon thousands there—applauded the splendid pageant with enthusiasm. Everybody had a good time, even the woman who was in a tremor of fear all the afternoon lest a flag pole blow down

ment at the Queen and her court. For Her Majesty's body guard did not charge the intruder and trample him under their horses' feet, but set their lances at rest and looked sorrowfully on as with a "now-look-pleasant-please" expression he glanced critically at the court and adjusted his plates. Fortunately he finished his work before the next scene in the pageant and can congratulate himself that there was no hitch in the programme on his account.

Doubtless it is true that all the world loves a lover, but all the world keeps the tenderest spot in its heart for the children. And all the tribunes went wild with delight when the gorgeous coach of the little Floral Queen and her court drove up. Dressed all

And when at last they are all gone, even to the tiny bird in the tiny cart of red carnations drawn by a fine, big red collared dog—hark, a clatter of hoofs, and—viva! the caballeros! Right splendid they are, as they come galloping up the oval, green velvet coats and red sashes glowing and gold embroidered glittering. A splendid cavalcade, and right dashing they ride and draw sudden rein that sends their horses back on their haunches—their peaked sombreros are swinging in the air, and "Viva la Reina, viva, viva!" Madly they ride round and round, and their horses dance and prance, and they swing their hats in salute, and then, with flutter of sashes and jingle of spurs, they are gone.

Once more the packed crowds of people around the gates fall back, and the floral procession returns to receive the prizes. And now the fun begins. There has been a little desultory throwing of flowers before, but it begins now with a vim. With cries and shouts and hurrahs and laughter the flowers are tossed back and forth until the air is rich with their fragrance. Slowly they file past the throne and receive their rewards and circle around the inclosure, bearing their well-won banners proudly aloft. And all the time the hall of flowers keeps up, and the merriment grows louder. How happy everybody is and what a jolly, jolly time the girls in the coaches and the carts are having! And when at last the flowers are all thrown and Her Majesty drives away, and the court ladies in their brilliant dresses and their patches and their powder are handed

with white and yellow roses, and was drawn by four magnificent bay horses, harnessed in white satin. The carriages of the court ladies were decorated, as usual, in pampas plumes, with floating streamers of delicately-tinted ribbon.

After the royal cavalcade had swept around the field, it halted in the center, while the American Club, counter-marched in double files, spaced, and closed up in front on either side, with the colors in front, flanked by the club banner, white silk, fringed and lettered with gold, and an airy wheel of gold and green lacework, bearing the words, "Pasadena American Club," outlined in flowers.

The eight officers formed at the foot of the staircase, and advanced through the serried ranks to meet the Queen, whose carriage was drawn up at the end of the long white carpet that extended from the stairs for some distance out into the field. There they presented arms, and as the Queen made ready to descend from her carriage, the officers returned by fours to the foot of the stairs, where they again drew up on either side. The lances, with their fluttering silken pennons, were crossed into an arch, and under this came Queen Francesca, bowing to the applauding crowds, who rose to greet her.

ENTRY OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen appeared yesterday in a rich gown of cream and golden yellow brocade satin, in fern-leaf pattern. The court train was of plain golden yellow satin, bordered with ermine and lined with cream-white satin. The front of the waist was of yellow satin, veiled with embroidered chiffon, studded with yellow gems, and the Medici collar was of yellow satin covered with base chiffon and edged with pearls. The top of the waist was finished with a yoke of yellow satin ruffles and jewels. A jacket effect was produced with the satin covered with white guipure-lace, edged with pearls and studded with yellow stones.

Her Majesty's wrap, which was carried by one of the gentlemen-in-waiting, was a graceful cape of white brocade satin lined with plain white satin and finished with a flaring collar of white ostrich feathers, beneath which was a ruche of white chiffon caught at the back with a large bow of white satin ribbon. The front was also finished with the ostrich feathers.

Her maids of honor followed two by two, dainty and bewitching as ever in their picture hats and frocks, and saluted Her Majesty with the usual deep curtsies as they came before the throne and grouped themselves on either side. As soon as the court was assembled the American Club interfiled, forming an open square, closed in, and marched by platoons, the front of the club, which was a large platoon, with precision only to be obtained by long training. After a full circuit of the field by platoons, the battalion pivoted on the right and marched toward the right and left with crossed lances before the throne.

Under this arch then came Max Meyberg, founder of La Fiesta, accompanied by the fiesta committees of 1894, 1895 and 1896, and about fifty of the leading merchants of Los Angeles. In this goodly company was borne the magnificent fiesta banner, a splendid affair of green and gold, with a large picture of a man on horseback, and long trumpets applied upon a field of green, across which was embroidered in letters of gold, "La Fiesta of Los Angeles." The banner was borne by a group of twenty young men, streamers of satin ribbon were in the fiesta colors, the softened shades of the wine, olive and orange blending with exquisitely rich effect.

Mr. Meyberg saluted the Queen, and then, on behalf of the three committees, offered for Her Majesty's acceptance a superb floral piece, a large picture embossed in pink and white sweet peas and pink roses, framed with lavender sweet peas and callas. Prime Minister Thomas and the Queen's gracious acceptance of the offering, and her congratulations, to the donors for their work for La Fiesta. The gentlemen then counter-marched and saluted Her Majesty as they passed to their places.

The Fiesta Lancers then approached and ranged themselves on either side of the stairs, while the American Club counterfiled again in five files, closing in and forming platoons of eight. They then went through a beautiful manual drill with their lances, closing and opening their ranks, and then returning in close ranks to the throne, where they were dismissed. The companies after welcoming the Floral Queen, and took up position along either side of the tribunes.

SECOND DIVISION.

Floral Queen's Float and the Living Bouquets.

Grand Marshal Herman R. Hertel commanded the second division, his aides being C. C. Brown, M. H. Wright, C. J. Crandall, E. H. Royce and Dr. W. W. Prittle. This division was led by the Seventh Regiment Band, and marched into the amphitheater while the American Club was still marching and counter-marching, resting on as many pairs of active legs. The bouquets were modeled after old formal fashion of the last generation, when the bouquet was a large, round, stiff hard bunch of flowers, arranged in stiff circles on a platter of lace paper, and stuffed into a holder. In the present case, the bouquets were fifteen feet in circumference, and the cylindrical holder of pasteboard inclosed each a small boy, whose legs served for stems. Breathing spaces were cut in the pasteboard, and at each hole appeared a grinning, impish face, which usually stuck its tongue out at the applauding spectators. At the head of this quaint procession marched a boy

dressed in a gay satin uniform of fiesta colors, and following it was a cluster of domino-clad cantinieres, wheeling a little cart with kegs of water for the refreshment of both flowers and boys. The twenty bouquets were formed respectively of pink sweet peas, scarlet geraniums and white marguerites, deep crimson roses, carnations in all colors, yellow poppies and white marguerites, flame-colored nasturtiums, scarlet geraniums, and orange blossoms, scarlet geraniums and mariposas, lilies, brocade and La Marque roses, and pink geraniums. Three of the bouquets were of white marguerites, massed solidly, three were of yellow marguerites, three of marigolds, and one of all sorts of flowers, mixed in the stiff, old-fashioned way.

QUEEN OF FLOWERS.

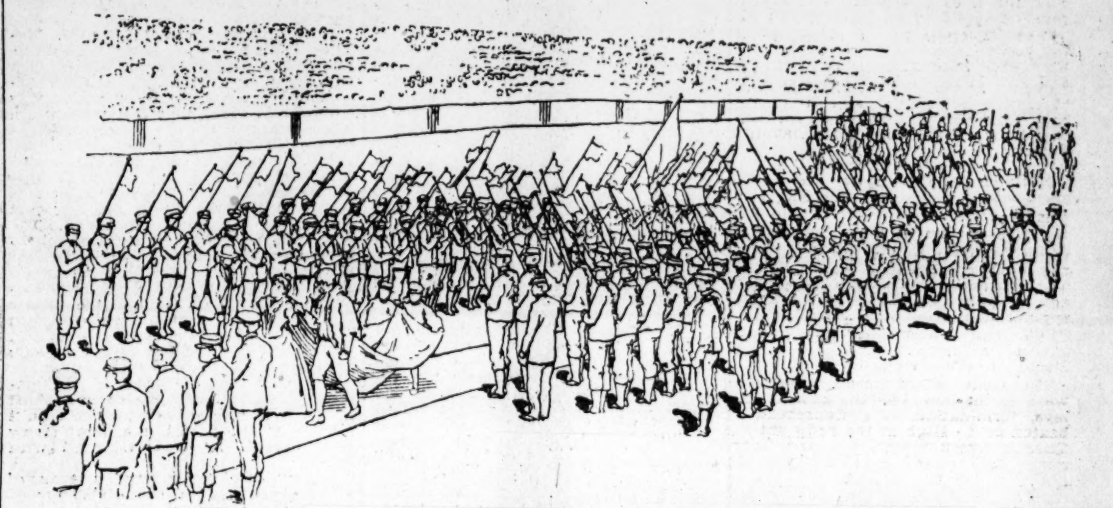
Cinderella's beautiful coach of state was used yesterday for the tiny Queen of Flowers and her miniature court of fourteen wee maids of honor. If pos-

tween the throne and the platform. Cheer upon cheer arose as the royal coach stopped with its pretty freight, and the smiling baby faces were turned toward Her Majesty like flowers to the sun. A cloud of little white handkerchiefs fluttered like butterflies, waved energetically by the dimpled little fists, until the Prime Minister, with two gentlemen-in-waiting, went down to help the wee ladies to alight.

The lively strains of the "Fiesta March" crashed out; the lances with their fluttering flags former the arch, and two by two, the fairy court came stepping daintily up the living aisle to the platform at the foot of the stairs, the little ones holding their baskets in a grip of desperation as they glanced timidly up at the laughing, cheering crowds before them. The Queen's smile was sweet graciousness itself, so the babies plucked up their courage and smiled back as they made their chubby little bows and funny curtsies before totting up the stair, cruelly long and

nassed in orange satin, with wide collars and girths of marigolds. W. W. Sylvester handled the ribbons, and Mr. Rule sat beside him. Both gentlemen were dressed in white duck, with orange neckties, badges and hatbands. On the back seat of the trap were Mrs. Rule, Miss Gertrude Devereaux and Miss Susie Gay. The three ladies were gowned nearly alike in organdie over yellow silk, wide picture hats and white parasols, ornamented with clusters of marigold and floating knots of orange ribbon. Cheers greeted the brilliant trap as, after the salute to Her Majesty, it was driven slowly around the circle of the tribunes.

SIX-IN-HAND.
Four beautiful six-in-hand coaches from Pasadena completed this division. The first was entered by the Tuesday Evening Club, and was all in yellow and white. The body of the coach was covered with yellow marguerites, and long ropes of the same flowers decorated the harness of the six horses, and



THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT THE TRIBUNES—PASSING THROUGH THE AMERICUS CLUB.

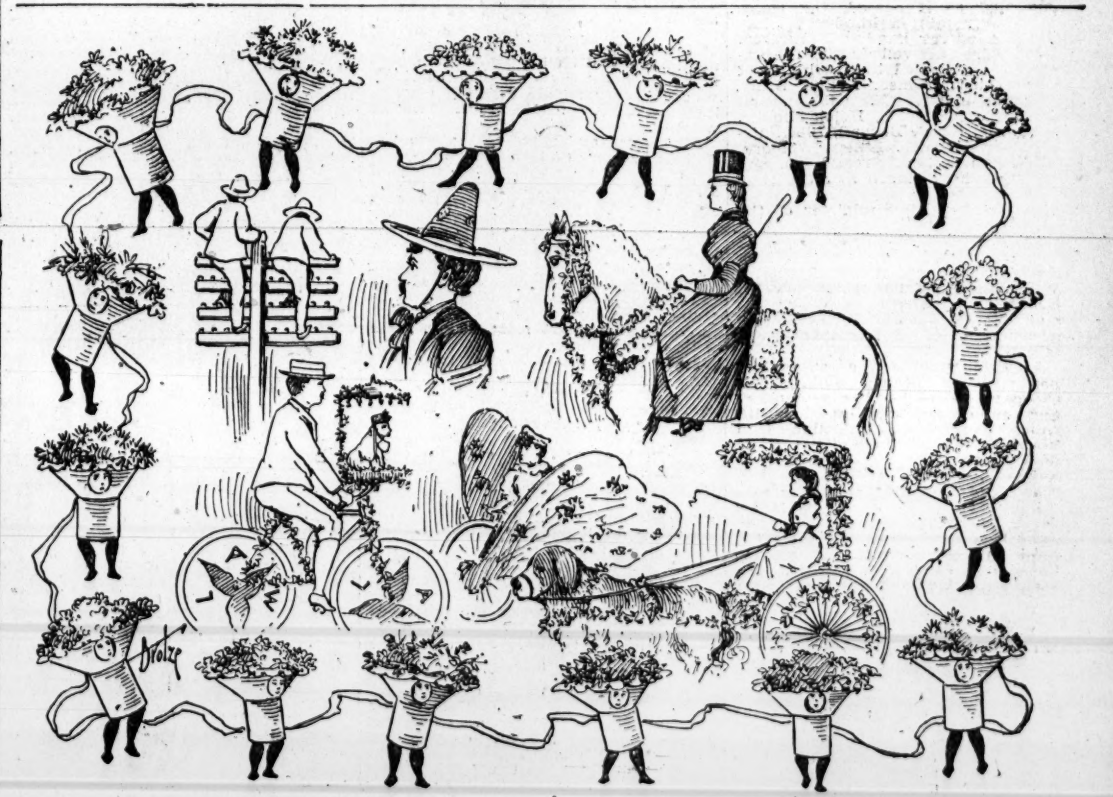
able, the splendid float was even lovelier with its load of dainty little human blossoms than in the night parade. The glittering—rococo—frame sparkled bravely in the sunlight, and the airy draperies of faintest blue, held in place by garlands of roses, floated out in the breeze like summer clouds hovering over the fair valencienne lace. The full frills, and the fair little faces beneath. The chariot was drawn by six white horses, harnessed in pink satin and roses, and driven by Master Keith Vaux, a tiny lad with flowing fair hair, who was dressed as Cupid in white and silver, with wings of glittering silver gauze.

Little Miss Sallie McFarland, the Flower Queen, wore a dainty frock of white organdie, fluffed from hem to waist with narrow, tucked ruffles of the same material, edged with narrow valenciennes lace. The full waist was made of alternate rows of valenciennes insertion and organdie, and the shoulder puffs were beaded with narrow lace-trimmed frills. The petticoats were ruffled after the fashion of the skirt. A broad white satin ribbon formed the belt; the

high for the little-fat legs in the pink stockings. At last they were all arranged about the miniature throne of carnations, their rosy faces turned expectantly toward the little Flower Queen. That young lady had firmly refused to climb down from her lofty perch until she saw her court properly arranged. In vain did the Prime Minister exhaust his blandishments; she disdained to notice his extended arm until she had satisfied herself that everything was in order for her reception. Then she allowed herself to be lifted down, and marched up through the long lines of soldiery, clinging to the Minister's hand as he bent smilingly over her and apparently oblivious to everything but the fair Queen on the distant throne. After her curtsy at the foot of the stairs, Her Tiny Majesty began the upward climb over the flowers scattered in her path by her little maids. Still up, past her own throne, until at last she reached the royal dais, where she knelt before the Queen. Her Majesty rose and came forward with the pretty wreath in her hand, and her smile was like the sunshine as she bent and kissed

were held by the outriders. In front of the coach rode Master Elliott Howe, costumed in white tights and yellow silk trunks. He wore a short yellow cloak trimmed heavily with silver, and his broad, plumed hat was of yellow, white and silver. The saddle-blanket was of yellow marguerites, and the horse wore a broad collar and martingale of smilax and marguerites. The six outriders, Messrs. A. Mercer, W. Hansen, A. Chamberlain, D. Heap, W. D. Burnham and O. F. Burger, were dressed in white duck, with yellow sashes and hat-bands, and rode horses gayly caparisoned in smilax and marguerites.

Twelve ladies were on the top of the high coach. All were gowned in fleecy white, with broad hats trimmed in yellow ribbon and clusters of marguerites, and big yellow parasols. They were: Mrs. Daggett and the Misses Stoutenberg, Fuller, Hansen, Excellen, Stevenson, Maclaren, Donovan, Harbut, Fuller, Heap and Conner. The Throop School Club chose white and pink for its colors. The coach was a solid mass of pink and white carnations, relieved with smilax, and the dresses of ladies and outriders carried out the color scheme. The six brown



LIVING BOUQUETS AND FLORAL PARADE SNAP SHOTS.

stockings were of white silk, and the shoes of white satin finished with rhinestone buckles. A white satin parasol covered with rows of narrow white satin ribbon, completed the costume.

The small maids of honor were all dressed alike in charming fluffy frocks of white, with broad hats of delicate pink felt, pink silk stockings and high-heeled pink satin slippers and pink sashes and ribbons. Each one carried a pretty basket of flowers, tied with streamers of pink ribbon. The little court ladies were Josephine Gay, Florence Austin, Wheeler, Juliet Borden, Eleanor K. Eness, Marguerite Bishop Gilbert, Florence Newmark, Mildred Burnett, Marie Reichert, Glenn Edwards, Evelyn Morrill, Marie Louise Holliday, Alice Emily Cline, Tillie Baruch, Edna Newmark.

The American Club was still drawn up before the throne when the coach of the Flower Queen drove up. The living bouquets fell in behind the club, forming a long aisle, through which the little Queen and her court had to pass before they reached the arch of flags and lances that protected the way to the throne. Just before the coach halted, a pretty little arm chair, covered with carnations, had been carried up the stair, and planted midway be-

the dimpled, baby face before setting the flower crown on the soft, dark curls. The crowd cheered itself hoarse, and the little Queen of Flowers, now regally crowned, turned and went down to her throne, into which she was lifted by the ever-attentive Prime Minister. She had clung to her little parasol through all these exciting experiences, and the crowning touch was put on the pretty scene when one of Her Majesty's pages ran down and took the fluffy bit of silk and lace, which he carefully held over the curly head through all the long parade.

Cupid came up the stair and had a cheer all to himself as he sat down on the step just below his maternal lady, carefully settling his wings out of harm's way. All was ready now, and as the bugle rang out the signal for the parade, the first coaches dashed up before the throne.

THE PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE.

A mass of flame-color was the pretty trap of Ferdinand K. Rule, the president of La Fiesta of 1897, and it received thunders of applause as it drew up for a moment before the throne. The entire vehicle, wheels and all, was covered solidly with marigolds, tied with floating streamers of orange satin ribbon. The gray horses were har-

horses were harnessed in pink, with wide satin blankets ruffled with pink, wide collars of pink carnations and pink garters. The horses of the bugler, outriders and pages were in the same style of decorations. At the head of the little troop rode E. H. Howard, the bugler, costumed in pink and white, with sword and cocked hat. Four outriders followed, Messrs. J. B. Bupp, T. H. Nelmes, L. Lawson and W. C. Smiley, dressed like the bugler in pink and white uniforms. Two little pages, Hermine Brown and Roderick Burnham, also dressed in quaint little suits of white and pink, rode on ponies behind the coach.

The six ladies on the coach were gowned in pink, with picture hats and white parasols, trimmed with bunches of pink carnations and garlands of smilax. They were: Misses Burnell, Black, Conger, Barrett, Richert, Fisher, Gerhardt, Vallette, Allen, McDermott, Elieau and Nelmes.

Scarlet and white was the effective combination of colors adopted by the Pasadena High School Club. The coach was paneled in scarlet carnations, bearing the letters "P.H.S. '97," outlined in white carnations. The whole was framed in smilax. The horses were decorated with scarlet carnations and smilax, and the bugler and outriders wore picturesque military uniforms of Colo-



THE THRONE AT THE TRIBUNES.

on her head, or some horse run away, or some one get hit in the eye with a bouquet, or one of the children fall off its horse. The wind which was nerve-racking on the streets was broken by the high wall of the tribunes just enough to make it a refreshing breeze inside the inclosure, and to give life and animation to the scene by the waving and fluttering of flags and banners.

The long oval of the tribunes was a solid mass of humanity, gay with pretty dresses and bright parasols, when the great gates were flung open and with a flourish of music the Americus Club, the Queen's own escort, entered. Line

in white with pink tulle hats, they looked a nest of little, fluttering pink-winged birds, cuddled among gauzy, shimmering draperies. Ten thousand hearts went out to them as they curtsied up the steps and clustered around the flower-decked throne of their little Queen. And she, bless her heavy heart, there was not a six-year-old in all the vast crowd looked more at home, more comfortable, and more unconscious than little Queen Sallie. And when one of Queen Francesca's pages stood beside her holding her tiny parasol with boyish gallantry and the little golden-haired, fairy-like driver of her fairy coach sat at her feet, the sight was so entrancing that another camera fiend unfolded his ap-

into their carriages, the people linger about, the pleasure and merriment of the afternoon still gleaming in their eyes and talk, even as the fragrance of the flowers still floats in the air.

FIRST DIVISION.

Americus Club as Her Majesty's Guard of Honor.

As the guard of honor to the Queen, the Americus Club of Pasadena, was one of the most striking features of floral day. The famous marching club is even more perfect now than it was last fall, when its wonderful training filled all Southern California with admiration.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before the trumpets sounded at the gate, and Grand Marshal Madison T. Owens, with his aides, Col. William O. Welsh, Col. W. G. Schreiber and Maj. J. D. Fredericks, came across the inclosure to the throne, followed by Division Marshal Solano, with his aides, Sergt. Fiske, Sergt. Gogalsky, Capt. Calvin and four troopers of the National Guard.

The Pasadena Band preceded the Americus Club, it marched straight up from the gates, an imposing band in its uniform of white, with bars and stripes of gold. The white caps were ornamented with gold bands set thick with yellow marguerites, and the officers' epaulets were of yellow marguerites. The men all wore yellow leggings, and carried lances with small silk national flags. The officers of the battalion are: Major, N. S. Bangham; staff adjutant, Edwin Stearns; surgeon, J. V. Wood; commissary, Horace M. Dobbin; ordnance officer, John McDonald; judge-advocate, John G. Rossiter; aides, G. A. Gibbs, W. E. Chapin; non-commissioned staff sergeant-major, J. C. Brainerd; quartermaster-sergeant, A. L. Manahan; commissary sergeant, C. C. Smith; ordnance sergeant, George A. Greeley; color sergeant, A. B. Case, Calvin Hartwell; drum major, George H. Frost; color corporals, John M. York, H. R. Sutcliffe; markers, F. M. Worley, K. W. Dyer, B. H. Chadwick; Co. A, captain, James H. Campbell; first lieutenant, H. H. Klamroth; second lieutenant, E. J. Fyle; Co. B, acting captain, First Lieut. C. W. Bell; second lieutenant, H. S. Morse; Co. C, captain, F. J. Coleman; first lieutenant, H. F. Ramey; second lieutenant, C. H. Cole.

The battalion was headed by its drum and bugle corps, under the leadership of the drum major, George H. Frost, who wore an imposing bushy of pampas plumes. Straight up to the foot of the throne came the splendid "White Company," and then counter-marched in platoons of nine, while the royal carriages, preceded and surrounded by the Fiesta Lancers, came into the great amphitheater.

Her Majesty's carriage was draped in white satin banners and garlanded



FROM THE SADDLE-HORSE CLASS.

after line they swing in, splendid-looking men clad all in white save yellow leggings, well worthy the royal honor. On they go, up the center of the oval, their multitude of tiny flags fluttering galli above their heads, and a ripple of applause thrills along the watching thousands. It was one of the finest sights of the whole, long, beautiful afternoon. Then in close double files, with dipping colors, they guard the Queen's progress up the pathway leading to the throne steps, and well pleased with her escort she looks as she passes underneath the arch of flags.

That it was only the "battle of flowers," a day of merry peace and jolly good will, was proven when a camera fiend set his tripod on the steps to the throne and pointed his instru-

paratus at the foot of the steps. At last, through the wide gates swept the head of the floral procession, and a murmur of pleasure and a patter of applause fluttered along the packed seats. Coach after coach they came, massed with flowers, seats, bodies, wheels, covered with bloom; filled with dainty, pretty girls, drawn by prancing horses, groomed till their skins outshone their satin-covered harness—another and another, each more beautiful than the next, and still more and more, bowing and saluting, they swept past the Queen, they circle the inclosure and wind in and out; pink and blue, and yellow and green, and white and red—masses of color—a magnificent pageant. One wishes for a dozen eyes to see it all at once and see it more and more.

XVIIth YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1897.

PRICE: 10 CENTS

II. La Fiesta de Los Angeles—1897.



THE REVELRY OF FRANCISCA

FRANCISCA, Queen of La Fiesta, has ended her too brief reign. Royal in her robes of purple and gold, in her jeweled crown and scepter, kissing her hand and crying a last good-bye to her loving subjects she has departed from her loyal city of Los Angeles, leaving only a memory of queenly beauty and sweet graciousness which will linger long in the hearts of those who joined in the pageants and merry-makings which were celebrated in her honor.

It was meet and fitting that the little ones of the city should be gathered together to bid her farewell and wish her godspeed. The children, in all the beauty of their innocence and purity, filled with a fresh enthusiasm, their power for enjoyment untainted by misfortune or sin or care, free to enjoy their happiness to the full, with no desire to mock or criticize the things around them, were typical of the true carnival spirit, the kindness and good-will which La Fiesta should bring to all men.

The beauty of the spectacle of the Queen's last public appearance will not soon be forgotten. It was perfect summer weather, and there were music, fluttering banners, the pomp of uniformed men, the splendor of the royal court, the stir and movement of the multitude to make the scene complete. Best of all were the children—thousands upon thousands of them—dressed in their gayest, on their best behavior, their eyes shining with the delight of the day and the spectacle of which they formed a part.

The American flag, the matchless Stars and Stripes, floated high over the heads of the crowd, and it was to which the Queen and court and people acknowledged allegiance. The Red, White and Blue floated over the Scarlet, Green and Gold, and to join with the children, the nation's hope, in paying honor to the nation's emblem, was a fit ending of the reign of La Reina de La Fiesta de Los Angeles, de 1897.

Children's affairs. Everything was planned in such a way as to spare the children fatigue and make the event one they could remember with wholly pleasurable emotions. The freedom of the city was extended to them by special order of the Queen. The line of march was made just long enough to make it certain that the children would be in good marching column as they passed the royal pavilion. The programme of exercises was made very short, lest the little ones grow weary with long standing, and so planned that the children themselves should execute almost all of it, and so feel their integral connection with the celebration. The arrangements were admirably made, and the whole affair passed off without a hitch, in a thoroughly satisfactory and pleasurable way.

Francisca, the beautiful Queen, made her last appearance in the same robes which she wore when she reached the city in her royal progress, five days ago; a regal gown of cream-white satin, brocaded in gold, with a court train of royal purple, edged with ermine and lined with white satin. She wore her crown of gold and blazing jewels, and carried a golden scepter. Her ladies-in-waiting were dressed in the antique French attire which they wore at the masquerade ball—powdered hair, patches, La Tosca staffs and all. On either side of the broad flight of yellow-carpeted stairs which led to the Queen's throne, sat, as during the other parades, the Queen's Lancers, with their yellow-plumed helmets and their fiesta guidons.

Within a very little while after the arrival of the court, the long oval of the tribunes was packed with people from top to bottom and from the royal stand to the main entrance at the opposite end of the inclosure. The innumerable parasols which the women spread, in sublime unconsciousness of the fact that each one cut off the view of half a dozen people and jabbed its points into the eyes of the sufferers who tried to peek underneath or around a corner, made the place look like a great mushroom bed, full of black and white and yellow fungi.

The sound of a military band came floating from the northward, and the head of the school children's procession swept through the great entrance into view, the marching throng keeping step to the blaring music of the Catalina Band. The Board of Education followed the band on foot, looking warm but happy, and filled with pride at the memory of its services in the good cause of saving the country and serving the people.

was accompanied by Superintendent Foshay, Assistant Superintendent Ennis and State Superintendent of Education S. T. Black.

Then came 5500 children, company after company of them, until it seemed as if there would be no end. There were big eighth grade pupils, proud of being at the very top of the grammar schools, and little bits of tots who were still new to school ways and very much excited at the idea of marching in a fiesta parade. Every child wore a fiesta button, with an American flag upon a white ground, and in blue letters the words, "La Fiesta School Day, 1897." Each child carried a little American flag.

The children of many of the schools had decorated themselves very artistically for the occasion, with white caps or fiesta colors or arrangements of flowers. One company of little girls from the Ann-street school carried wreaths their hats with flowers, which made them look very fresh and spring-like. The Macy-street school carried a white silk banner, on one side of which was a beautiful picture of a child's head, with the words, "The Hope of Our Nation."

The girls of the Rosedale school were charming in their dainty white dresses and their dainty hats, made of a soft white material, and trimmed with knots of yellow. Each one wore a sash of the carnival colors knotted over the shoulder. The school girls carried a banner of which they were exceedingly proud, a satin banner bearing a picture of George Washington, and an inscription which announced that this banner had been awarded to the girls of the Rosedale school as having the best-dressed and

best-offered company in the school children's parade of 1897.

The boys and girls of the Broad-street school formed a living flag. They wore funny mortar-boards and carried red staffs on the tip of each of which was tied a bunch of fiesta ribbons. The mortar-boards of one-third of the band of children were colored red, of another third white, and of another division blue. The whole effect was very pretty indeed. The officers of the boys' company from the Alpine-street school were dressed in white sailor suits. The children of the school all wore white caps and flag sashes.

The companies all carried banners which told the name of the school. Some of these were exceedingly pretty. One of the prettiest was the banner of the Second-street school from Boyle Heights, a purple banner, bearing a cluster of vivid poppies. The companies swept down the inclosure of the tribunes, the children marching twenty-five abreast, watching with anxious care to see that the alignment was kept exact, and most of them carefully inspecting their feet a good part of the time, to see that they were moving in time with the music of the band. As the head of the column drew near, the Queen leaned forward with a look of pleasure on her face, and waved her handkerchief to the children. The first company reached the Queen's stand and halted. Out stepped a little boy and held up a basket of flowers. One of the gentlemen-in-waiting hurried down the steps and took the flowers, and ascending the stairway once more, laid them at the Queen's feet, while the crowd cheered enthusiastically at the pretty sight.

The first company moved on and off to the right of the Queen's throne, toward the entrance. One by one the companies halted before the Queen's pavilion, and from each one a child stepped forth to present a basket or wreath or bunch of lovely blossoms to La Reina.

The gentlemen-in-waiting and pages were kept busy hurrying up and down the steps of the throne, with armfuls of flowers to lay at the royal lady's feet. There were dainty baskets full of carnations, wading a breath of lilacs, and clusters of daisy Easter lilies, and flaming bunches of California poppies, and wreaths of cornflowers. There was no end to the blossoms, and as company after company passed by, each with its flowers for the Queen, the pile of nosegays around the throne grew so great that the floor

of the pavilion and the steps of the throne were covered until there was only a narrow passage left for the pages, with their fresh burdens of flowers.

The last of the 5500 children passed in review, and the last nosegay was handed to the Queen's pages, then the children were marshaled before the throne in a great mass which filled the inclosure of the tribunes from end to end.

At a signal the thousands of children all at once burst into applause, and, raising their flags above their heads, waved them from side to side with all their might, till the whole inclosure was a sea of tossing red, white and blue, with the school banners mixed in, in bright variety of color.

The Queen's Lancers rose to their feet and presented arms with their fiesta guidons. The Queen also rose to her feet and greeted the children. At a signal from Superintendent of City Schools Foshay, who had taken his stand at the left of the royal stand, the tumult subsided. The band struck up a patriotic air, "Hail California," by Josephine Gro, and the children waited in closest attention for the signal for the first of their songs to commence.

Mr. Foshay waved his baton of red, white and blue, and at the signal the multitude of children began to sing. Their voices were inexpressibly clear, sweet and fresh, and the articulation so wonderfully distinct that one could distinguish every syllable of the words of the song.

The song came to an end, and again the banners were waved in the air, in brilliant salute to the Queen. It looked like a long-grassed meadow, stirred by a summer wind.

The tumult subsided and Prime Minister Thomas, imposing in his court dress, stepped forth to read the proclamation of Queen Francisca to her childish subjects. The crowd listened attentively, and at intervals during the reading of the document the children delightedly applauded the words of the proclamation. The address was as follows:

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

"I, Prime Minister, by royal grace of her most exalted Majesty, the Queen of La Fiesta, am commanded to address a few words to the little ones who have come to welcome her royal presence, and to express her appreciation of the loyalty shown by this gathering of the school children of her favored city.

"Today close the events inaugurated to welcome our gracious Queen upon her annual visit to her city, and upon you has fallen the honor of being the last of her subjects to receive and welcome her.

"Tonight our Queen leaves us for another year, and while her heart is filled with a keen sadness that the joy and pleasure of this visit is drawing to a close, she desires to state that in all of the many pageants and great displays made in honor of and to welcome her visit, none have been so

loyal, none so true in the expression of that welcome, as that which you, the children of her schools, have given.

"She presents to each of you a souvenir of her visit and of this welcome. Upon each is impressed the flag of this land, a land of which she and you are native-born. She desires that all of you ever treasure this little gift, and that the emblem thereon impressed be ever before your minds, instilling therein the loyalty, the love and the patriotism, of which, in the minds of all her loyal subjects, it has ever been emblematic.

"Little ones, again your Queen greets you and extends a kind and loving farewell."

The close of the address brought forth another waving of flags and burst of cheering. The Prime Minister bowed and retired, and Mr. Foshay again stepped forward to lead the children in a song.

This time it was the "Star Spangled Banner." The children sang with enthusiasm and delight, and as they reached the ringing chorus they marked the time with the waving of their flags. The Queen herself carried a little American flag, exactly the same as those of the children, and as they sang, she, too, waved her flag, while all the ladies of her court waved time with their parasols, or beat time with their La Tosca canes.

Mr. Foshay introduced State Superintendent S. T. Black, who with a few words, whereupon Mr. Black spoke as follows:

"May it please Your Gracious Majesty, I must ask that you will permit me to congratulate you upon this magnificent display in honor of the most pulest Queen California has yet produced.

"The noblest and purest of your realm are gathered here to do you honor. This marching and counter-marching which we have seen today has been more of an inspiration than any marching of armed troops, with the smoke of cannon and the rattle of musketry, could ever have for this is an assemblage of the children of your realm to do honor to Your Majesty, their gracious Queen.

"The exercises of this day will teach the children lessons of loyalty to the government, and to the men who constitute that government; loyalty to the State and to those who constitute that government; loyalty to the city and to the Board of Education, and to the Superintendent Foshay and to his able coadjutor, Assistant Superintendent Ennis. With such men to guide you, children, the pathway to learning will be pleasant and successful.

"I, as a representative of these children, beg Your Majesty that you will instruct the proper commissioners to issue an order for the proper accommodation of these children. Los Angeles has been very generous in building schools for her children, but the removal of your glorious self has drawn such vast numbers to the city that schools are already over-crowded once

more. I am told that a high school building designed to accommodate 600 pupils is now required to hold 1200. This is a very bad state of affairs, and Your Majesty should certainly have it remedied before making your appearance here another year.

"And now a cheer for the glorious flag that waves over us! Hip, hip, hurrah!"

The school children caught up the chorus, and gave three rousing cheers for "Old Glory."

The salute to the flag, the most impressive part of the Children's-day ceremonies, was now to take place. Superintendent Foshay caused the word to be passed along the line for the 5500 children to prepare for the ceremony. All was ready. The children stood in hushed expectancy, in clear, resonant tones, Mr. Foshay called out, "Salute the flag!" All in one voice the children cried out: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The band struck up "America," and the whole multitude of children joined in the singing. When the song was done, the children began to march off in companies, each company as it passed the throne saluting the Queen with hand raised to the cap. The Queen rose to her feet, and as the children passed, waved her handkerchief and kissed her hand.

When the last company had disappeared from the tribunes, the Queen's Lancers came down the steps of the throne and mounted their horses.

State Superintendent of Schools Black was led forward to the Queen's throne by City Superintendent of Schools Foshay and President Rule of the Fiesta Committee, and presented by Prime Minister Thomas to Her Gracious Majesty. When the presentation was over, the three gentlemen started down the steps backward. President Rule and Superintendent Foshay executed the achievement very successfully, but after descending a few steps in great trepidation lest he should fall, Superintendent Black gave up the attempt and turned around and went down the steps with his back to the Queen.

FAREWELL TO LA REINA.

The Queen's carriage was driven up to the steps of the throne—a beautiful equipage in its equipment of white fur rugs and yellow ribbons, drawn by two black and two bay horses. The gentlemen-in-waiting came slowly down the steps of the throne backward, carrying the Queen's parasol and her little flag. La Reina rose, and very, very slowly descended the steps of the throne, leaning on the arm of her Prime Minister. She carried a floral piece of red and white carnations which had been presented to her during the day's exercises. She reached the platform and was helped into her carriage with her two pages placed on the seat before her, and her purple velvet train spread out around her. The carriage moved slowly off, and as the Queen drove away, she waved her lace hand-

kerchief and kissed her hand, and cried, "Goodbye! Goodbye!"

The ladies-in-waiting descended the stairs and entered their carriages. When the last one had been helped into the nest of pampas plumes, the Prime Minister and the gentlemen-in-waiting stepped into a closed carriage, and the last of the court drove off. Five minutes later the workmen were tearing down the awnings of the Queen's pavilion, and the visit of La Reina to Los Angeles was ended.

The crowd looked mournfully in the direction in which Queen Francisca's carriage had driven away, as if they cherished a hope that perhaps her visit was not all over after all, but they soon realized that the last pageant in honor of Francisca was ended, and that all that remained of the fiesta season was the brief sway of the Lord of Misrule.

SCHOOLS AND COMPANIES.

Every school organized its pupils into companies, and chose a captain for each. The smaller schools had but a single company apiece, but the larger schools, such as the Spring-street or Olive-street, had five or six companies apiece. The officers of the companies were as follows:

Highland Park—Preston Withrow, captain.

Chestnut-street—Ethel Lovell, captain; Arthur Pitts, first lieutenant; Scott Johnson, second lieutenant; Ira Dakan, sergeant.

Hellman-street—Co. A, Merritt Bailey, captain; Wallace Bullock, first lieutenant; Arthur Dakan, second lieutenant; Eddie Weed, sergeant. Co. B, Chelene Crawford, captain; Bessie Sibley, first lieutenant; Edna Barlow, second lieutenant; Della Teel, sergeant. Gates-street—Co. A, Frank Prescott, captain; Milo Halsey, first lieutenant; Richard Rowman, second lieutenant; Percy Lawrence, sergeant. Co. B, Eli Barrett, captain; Edith Morrison, first lieutenant; Kate Saunders, second lieutenant; Meta Ferguson, sergeant. Griffin-street—Co. A, Gustav Erickson, captain; Sidney Graves, first lieutenant; John Blair, second lieutenant; Carl Fetter, sergeant. Co. B, Lena Payne, captain; Nina Lindsey, first lieutenant; Ernestine Lhez, second lieutenant; Bertha Leeds, sergeant.

Hayes-street—Co. A, Tom Steere, captain; Mamie Battey, first lieutenant; Roy Johnston, second lieutenant; Ralph Shoemaker, sergeant.

Castalar-street—Co. A, Tom Steere, captain; Willie Canty, first lieutenant; Joe Trabucco, second lieutenant; Arthur Wood, sergeant. Co. B, Isabel Wilson, captain; Kate Smith, first lieutenant; Ina Hamilton, second lieutenant; Lottie Schmitz, sergeant.

Sand-street—Robert Brook, captain; Harry Pixley, sergeant. Co. B, Horace Boggs, second lieutenant; Hymie Solomon, sergeant.

Alpine-street—Co. A, Roy Molso, captain; Antonio Nelson, first lieutenant; Roscoe Melrose, second lieutenant; Archie Hummel, sergeant. Co. B, Louisa Donnelly, captain; Mary Farrel, first lieutenant; Hilda Hadditt, second lieutenant; Gretchen Hutton, sergeant. Co. C, Mabel Harvey, captain; Catherine Hilleman, sergeant.

Temple street—Co. A, George Norton, captain; Walter York, first lieutenant; William Gardner, second lieutenant; Fred Gouger, sergeant. Co. B, Ethel Bradley, captain; Horace Gates, first lieutenant; Wilhelm Van de Goorberg, second lieutenant; Evelina Montana, sergeant.

Casco street—Morton Dougherty, captain; Jessie Standefer, first lieutenant; Edith Sawyer, second lieutenant; Ray Head, sergeant.

Union avenue—Co. A, Franklin Pinyney, captain; Augustus Packard, first lieutenant; Loren Hollingsworth, second lieutenant; Robert Tompkins, sergeant. Co. B, Elsie Coon, captain; Bradley, first lieutenant; Minnie Pelton, second lieutenant; Mabel Dalton, sergeant.

Fremont avenue—Marcus Cohn, captain; Daniel Davis, first lieutenant; James Holleran, second lieutenant; Fred Lowe, sergeant.

Normal street—Co. A, David White, captain; Stanford Brooks, first lieutenant; Leon Torrey, second lieutenant; Eddie Estadillo, sergeant. Co. B, Lena Bigham, captain; Maude Baudinger, first lieutenant; Marion Steele, second lieutenant; Harriet Haskell, sergeant.

Olive street—Co. A, Maude Myers, captain; George Harzels, first lieutenant; Golden Cunningham, second lieutenant; Luella Darr, sergeant. Co. B, Walter Ingram, captain; Segur Gedram, first lieutenant; Percy Hosmer, second lieutenant; Robert Heffner, sergeant. Co. C, Della Woodruff, captain; May Hill, first lieutenant; Ellen Gibson, second lieutenant; Constance Appabasa, sergeant. Co. D, Ray Baldwin, captain; Howard Anthony, first lieutenant; David Burke, second lieutenant; George Smith, sergeant. Co. E, Daisy Canfield, captain; Jessie Myers, first lieutenant; Emily Brandies, sergeant.

Spring street—Co. A, Rose Linderfeld, captain; Blanche Barmore, first lieutenant; Nettie Bean, second lieutenant; Myrtle Gilman, sergeant. Co. B, Addie Mullen, captain; Gerlie Wilcut, first lieutenant; Mabel Smith, second lieutenant; Lucile Greenman, sergeant. Co. C, Cecil Frankel, captain; Waldo Tupper, first lieutenant; William Olinon, second lieutenant; Earle Cooper, sergeant. Co. D, Joe Bottlier, captain; Plummer Montgomery, first lieutenant; Matthew Finout, first lieutenant; Howard Lorenz, sergeant.

Eighth street—Co. A, William Nonnenberg, captain; William Taylor, first lieutenant; Dee Sanborn, second lieutenant; Charles Spears, sergeant. Co. B, Ethel Cobble, captain; Marguerite Babb, first lieutenant; Amy Steinman, second lieutenant; Nina Adams, sergeant. Co. C, Florence Foy, captain; Reta Jacoby, first lieutenant; Marguerite Emery, second lieutenant; Lulu Juenger, sergeant. Co. D, Elbert Woolcott, captain; Ceasar Cohen, first lieutenant; Charles Ruggles, second lieutenant; Merle Morgan, sergeant.

Cambria street—Co. A, Clair Morris, captain; Charles Halfhill, first lieutenant; Hazel French, second lieutenant; Jay Booth, sergeant. Co. B, Loraine Enos, captain; Arthur Clough, first lieutenant; Florence Wiley, second lieutenant; Francis Bacon, sergeant.

Tenth street—Co. A, Russell Vall, captain; Lillian Moore, first lieutenant; Paul Fletcher, second lieutenant; Dora



VIEW OF THE MASKERS ON SPRING STREET ON ALL-FOOLS' NIGHT.

ESCONDIDO AS IT IS.

Careful Review of the Conditions Which Obtain in the Famous Valley—Climate, Soil, Irrigation and All the Advantages of High Living Combine to Render Location and Investment Desirable.

The object of this article is to furnish valuable and trustworthy information in regard to the climate, resources and advantages of Escondido, and the Escondido Valley and vicinity, that will convey to the homeseeker, whatever his occupation may be, a true and correct idea of what he will find there in the way of climate, natural resources, schools, churches, etc., desirable for making a home or an investment. The matter has been derived from authoritative sources; that referring to the growing of citrus fruits having been furnished by the Hon. B. F. Dixon, vice-president of the Pomological Society of Southern California; information in regard to the growing of deciduous fruits is furnished by the Hon. C. A. McDougal, president of the Horticultural Society of Escondido; water supply, by W. A. Sickler, civil engineer and general superintendent of the Escondido Irrigation District.

The city and valley of Escondido are situated in the northwestern part of San Diego county, Cal., thirty-five miles north of the city and bay of San Diego, 100 miles south-east of Los Angeles, and fourteen miles from the ocean.

San Diego county contains 8400 square miles; is about one hundred and fifty miles in length east and west, and sixty miles north and south. It has seventy-five miles of sea

to bath, fish or gather shells; or in an hour's time to Lake Escondido (the reservoir of the irrigation system), a beautiful sheet of water five and a half miles from the city, and go boat-riding, fishing, or camping, under the oaks upon its banks; among a people noted for their thrift, intelligence and hospitality, reader Escondido presents a desirable place for a home, and a safe and certain place for investment. Especially when the fact is taken into consideration that no boom places are risked, either for well-located residence lots in the city, or five, ten or twenty-acre tracts of rich land near by. The prices of these lots vary according to location, etc., residence lots varying from \$30 to \$150 each, and good tracts of land, near by, from \$35 to \$55 per acre. Business lots range in price from \$150 to \$1000 each. These prices are less than those asked in the ordinary small towns of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and for small tracts of land near by which have not one-half of the advantages nor one-fourth of the variety of products, and only excel in changeability of climate.

Rich lands, only \$35 to \$65 per acre, with a free water-right. Where can you duplicate

Ana, or "desert windstorms," as is the citrus localities north of here.

"Oranges and lemons in this valley have never been injured by frost. The writer has been a resident of this valley about nine years, and there have been no frosts that oranges or lemons put on market in that time. From past experience we have no hesitancy in asserting four-fifths of the Escondido Valley is frostless. Hence those who are so fortunate as to have a citrus orchard in this gem of the California valleys, need not fear to allow their oranges to fully mature and ripen before they put them on the market.

"The citrus trees now fruiting in this valley are: The orange, lemon, grape fruit and lime. The oranges are very highly colored and the flavor of the best, and they look all premiums in sight at the San Diego Citrus Fair. Escondido produces more of the 'Joppa' orange than all the rest of California. The Escondido Fruit Exchange could not supply half the eastern demand for this variety last season. In every locality where they were shipped more were called for.

"This valley seems to be especially favor-

able to the production of the 'Joppa,' and Escondido will soon be noted for its fine 'Joppa' oranges as Riverside has been for its 'navel.' We have twenty varieties of oranges in bearing in this valley and all do well.

"The lemon is completely at home, too, in this soil. Trees of most varieties come into bearing the second year after setting in an orchard, increasing each year. Trees in 'Orange Glen' continue to grow, bloom and fruit year round, winter not excepted.

"One fruit is one of Escondido's choicest productions, as some of her orchardists well know by experience. We packed and sold from one five-year-old 'Hart's Improved grape fruit' tree \$15 worth in the Philadelphia market the past season. The usual distance to plant grape fruit is twenty feet, making 108 trees per acre. At the rate this tree produced there would be \$1520 per acre, and there is a large acreage especially adapted to the growing of citrus fruits near the growing, thrifty city of Escondido, that can be bought in five, ten and twenty-acre tracts for from \$25 to \$55 per acre. Is there such a grand opportunity in any other of the citrus-growing communities as is offered here?

"Good, thrifty orange and lemon trees can be bought here at home prices, from \$25 to \$35 per 100; grape fruit trees from \$50 to \$75 per 100."



These are the principal commodities shipped from here by rail. A great deal of miscellaneous produce has gone forward besides this. We have experienced a very sharp competition in the way of teaming, and a great deal of produce has gone to market in San Diego that way, viz.: Hay, grain, wood, hogs, etc.

A large amount of produce was also shipped by express. Altogether, conservative estimates show that over five hundred carloads of produce were shipped from Escondido during the past year, and as the county is settling up, being improved and numerous young orchards coming into bearing, this will largely increase each year.

San Diego county exhibits received a long list of premiums at the Midwinter Fair, held in San Francisco during 1894. The highest award given and fourteen other awards were for Julian apples, raised forty miles east of Escondido. Escondido took first premium on oranges at Citrus Fair, San Diego.

By W. A. Sickler, civil engineer and general superintendent Escondido Irrigation District:

"The valley of Escondido has a mean elevation of 700 feet above the sea, and lies between the Escondido River on the south and the San Luis Rey on the north. When the question arose of supplying this valley with a water system adequate to the requirements, it was found that the supply must come from one of these sources, as none of the streams entering the Escondido Valley were large enough. Upon investigation it was decided to bring it from the San Luis Rey and as a mountain whose lowest pass has an elevation of 1700 feet lies between this valley and the river, it required the expenditure of eighty feet of money to overcome the serious engineering difficulties. A diverting point was selected in a narrow gorge where the river passes between the lofty height of Palomar and Rodriguez mountains, about twenty-seven miles from Escondido. This point has sufficient elevation to carry the water over the intervening mountains by the aid of a 400-foot tunnel under the pass. To reach the pass the water is carried through fifteen miles of tunnel, flumes and ditches, having a carrying capacity of 2500 miner's inches. After passing through this tunnel, the water is carried into a branch of the Escondido River and passes through this natural watercourse for three miles to the Von Segger Valley. From there it is carried through a 200-foot dam built across the gorge at the lower end of this valley, forming a storage reservoir, having a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. Freight rates from the Escondido Valley to eastern points are the same as from Los Angeles.

Navel Orange Tree
W.D. Woodruff
Escondido Cal.

count, is larger than some of our most populous Eastern States; its resources and productions more varied. The proximity of the dividing San Diego county is apparent to all of its citizens. It is simply a question of the near future when it will be divided, east and west, into two counties; the portion to be set off into a new county being the northern, which we will here call "Escondido county." This is the best and most productive, and has the most varied resources and scenery. The largest town in the northern half of what is now San Diego county, being the portion which will constitute the new county, is the city of Escondido. It is centrally located in this district. Its claim to be made the seat of government of this new county is conceded by all.

ADVANTAGES, PRICE OF LOTS, LAND, ETC.

Certainty of crops, a climate that is one long summer day, where a man has to look at the almanac or become familiar with the time of the blossoming of the flowers or ripening of the different fruits and grains to distinguish summer from winter; where the nights are cool enough to require a person to sleep under a blanket during the entire year; where the roads are good and one can drive to the ocean beach in a couple of hours,

those prices? Nowhere. Why not? Because other places with only one-half of the advantages ask from four to six times as much for their lands. The Escondido Land and Town Company own 6000 acres of these rich lands, which are now being sold in five, ten and twenty-acre tracts at the low price of from \$35 to \$55 per acre with a free water-right.

CITRUS FRUITS IN THE ESCONDIDO VALLEY.

By Hon. B. F. Dixon, vice-president of the Pomological Society of Southern California:

"There are as fine citrus orchards in the Escondido Valley as in any other part of Southern California. While the main portion of the orchards are of recent planting, yet there is quite an acreage that has been set from five to seven years, which produced from two to five boxes per tree. The soil is mostly of the red loam character, very similar to the Redlands soil. This citrus land has no 'alkali or adobe' properties; hence is very easily cultivated. There are no 'cobbles' to remove from soil as is the case in so many of the other noted citrus regions.

"The climate is of the finest. The valley is well protected on all sides by the mountains, and is not subject to the severe 'Santa

DECIDUOUS FRUITS AT ESCONDIDO AND VICINITY.

By C. A. McDougal, president of the Horticultural Society of Escondido, and one of the leading fruit-growers:

"Deciduous fruit can safely be said to have a bright future, provided horticulturists will exercise due diligence in selecting varieties of fruit suited to the general conditions of the soil they have. The prune has been planted much more extensively than any other variety. When planted on suitable soil, it has made a very vigorous growth and bears abundantly, and returns the grower a large profit if properly cared for.

"Peaches have been planted quite largely, and are producing very fine fruit where good varieties have been selected. The horticulturist who wants the balance to come on the right side of his ledger must have few varieties, and those for which there is a commercial demand. The trouble with many persons planting a peach orchard is, they want a few varieties of each variety, and there are hundreds of them, and they have no idea of the cost which will depend very much on the condition of the land in the natural state. As to cost of caring for an orchard after it is planted, it

will vary from \$5 to \$10 per acre, each year, according to the amount of labor put upon it.

"Peach and apricot trees will begin bearing in three years; apples and pears in about five years; nuts, five to nine years."

SHIPMENTS FROM ESCONDIDO OVER FIVE HUNDRED CARLOADS.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ESCONDIDO (Cal.) Nov. 24, 1896.

Shipments from Escondido from November 15, 1896, to November 15, 1896, were as follows:

Hay—1575 tons, 185 cars.

Rain—57,600 pounds, over 21 cars.

Oranges—235,620 pounds, about 11 cars.

Cattle—10 cars.

Wine—55,510 pounds.

Wood (stave)—114,000, about 45 cords.

Millstuffs—37,150 pounds.

Grain—1140 tons, 85 cars.

Green fruit—307,120 pounds (deciduous and grapes).

Lemons—10,320 pounds.

Hops—9 cars.

Honey—22,230 pounds.

Dried fruit—126,130 pounds, over 6 cars.

Hides and tallow—22,890 pounds.

water at no extra expense. A large portion of these unimproved lands are now on the market, and as fast as they are bought and improved, the distributing system will be extended until the materials will reach every tract in the valley.

"As may be seen from the foregoing description this is one of the largest water systems in Southern California, but unlike all the other large systems, this is owned and operated by the owners of the land. No corporation can ever crush the life-blood out of the irrigator under this system, and as will be shown further on the expense to the consumers is less, and in a few years the people of this valley will have water almost free of cost. At present the average tax on land alone is \$1.50 per acre per annum. Buildings on the land add to the tax according to their value. The water is apportioned to each assessment payer each month during the irrigating season, according as his assessment bears to the whole amount of water apportioned for that month. This, in the past, has amounted to enough so that the owner of a ten-acre tract with house and barn has had ten years to irrigate the tract.

that extent said streets are and hereby and forever shall remain the private property of said grantors or their assigns."

DIAMOND LIVERY COMPANY.

Largest Hack and Livery Company in Southern California.

As a rule one would not look for unusual architectural beauty nor rich interior furnishings in a livery stable; yet Mr. W. A. Hawkins, president and general manager of the Diamond Carriage and Livery Company of San Diego, has demonstrated that one might do much worse, even as an aesthetic art student, than visit his new stables for such a purpose. His business is newly housed in an ample two-story structure, 100x135 feet in ground dimensions, two stories in height, constructed in the florid Spanish style of architecture, ornately trimmed in terra cotta mouldings and blacked iron scroll work. In general appearance this unique structure resembles the best type of mission construction; the roof being of red tile, the walls of light cream with massive pilasters and deep



"The bonded indebtedness of the district is \$500,000 and the term is twenty years. During the first ten years only the interest at 6 per cent. per annum is paid. During the remaining ten years the principal is gradually paid off, after which the land-owner gets his water for his share of the actual running expense of the district and is the water power the district owns is carefully managed it should pretty nearly pay that.

"The law under which the citizens of Escondido united and constructed this irrigation system is known as the Wright law. It has been lately sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, so that all questions as to its legality have been permanently settled. Under this system the people of the Escondido Valley own their own irrigation system and water power."

RAINFALL.

The average annual rainfall at San Diego is 10.53 inches, on the mountains it is about 35 inches, at Escondido it amounts to nearly 15 inches. The increased rainfall of the Escondido Valley is caused by its proximity to the timber-clad hills and mountains of Palomar and Cuyamaca. This increased moisture insures, where irrigation is not practiced, better and more certain crops than other portions of California where the rainfall is less. The great importance of this is apparent to all. It is also of the highest importance in the matter of irrigation, as it insures a more certain and abundant storage of water in the reservoirs, thereby guaranteeing ample and sufficient water for irrigation throughout the year, giving an assurance of regular crops, such as need irrigation as well as those that do not.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The following are some of the good things said by well-known climatologists regarding the San Diego climate:

"San Diego has the most equable climate in the world."—Lieut. Greeley, Chief U. S. Signal Officer.

"There is a gentleness about the climate for which the thermometer does not account—a charm which is difficult to explain."—Charles Dudley Warner.

"The atmosphere is exposed to sufficient sunshine at all times to render it free from germs."—Dr. P. C. Remondino, in Mediterranean shores of America.

"You have a great capital in your climate; it will be worth millions to you. This is one of the favored places of the earth and the people will come to you from all quarters, to live in your beautiful and healthful sunshine."—Prof. Agassiz.

"A fairer land I have never seen."—Vice-President Stevenson.

NO INTOXICANTS SOLD.

The following provision is part of every deed issued by the company:

"It is provided and covenanted, with a covenant running with the land, that if at any time said second party, heirs, assigns or successors in interest, or those holding or claiming thereunder, shall, with the knowledge or consent of the owner of said premises, use, or cause to be used, or shall allow or authorize in any manner, directly or indirectly, said premises, or any part thereof, to be used for the purpose of vending intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, whether said vending shall be directly or under some evasive guise, thereupon the title hereby granted shall revert to and be vested in the Escondido Land and Town Company, a corporation, its successors and assigns, and it, or said successors or assigns, shall be entitled to the immediate possession thereof, provided that any bona-fide mortgagee of said premises, in case the foregoing covenant is broken, shall have the option to at once claim and enforce the foregoing reversion for himself and for his own use and benefit, subject, however, to the foregoing covenant running against any further violation thereof, otherwise the foregoing covenant shall have the same force and effect as if said proviso were not herein inserted. In the dedication of the streets and alleys in said town to public use, there is hereby reserved from such use the right to vend or otherwise dispose of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, and to

still abundant in the remains of their cities, cemeteries and canals. Lieut. Cushing, who made an examination of these ruins on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, estimated that the Salt River Valley once contained a population of more than 250,000. It is evident that here was the most dense aboriginal population within the present limits of the United States. The ruins of their ancient temples still remain, and one can yet trace the lines of their canals that long centuries ago carried water to produce 'tourism' for mankind.

It is about fifty miles in length, and averages about fifteen in width. The elevation above the sea level is about 1200 feet. It is surrounded by mountains, some of which are lofty and picturesque. The surface is even, but with an inclination of about ten feet to the mile. No body of water of equal extent is known to be, without previous preparation, so perfectly adapted to irrigation.

THE MOST COMPLETE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION IN THE WORLD.

Modern irrigation in Arizona began in 1887 with the construction of the Salt River Valley canal. There were then no railroads within a thousand miles of the territory. The government was establishing military posts to look after the Indians, and it was necessary to have a means of conveying the cattle and horses. This necessity gave rise to the first modern irrigation in the Territory. The Maricopa canal was started in 1887, and later, the Grand canal eight years after. The great Arizona canal was commenced in 1883, and was completed in 1887. Two years later a consolidation of the four canals was effected under the Arizona Improvement Company, and the water-power canal, connecting them all, was built, thus constituting the most complete system of irrigation in the United States. The water appropriation of the system is 72,000 miner's inches. The title thereto was duly acquired under the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Arizona, and is absolute and indefeasible.

The water supply of these canals is taken from the Salt River, below its junction with the Verde. These rivers are fed through hundreds of tributaries by the rains and melting snows of the high mountain ranges lying to the east and north. Some of these ranges are 13,000 feet high and are capped with snow the greater part of the year.

The water-shed of this 'irrigation system is 15,000 square miles in extent.

There are now 100,000 acres covered by the 250 miles of main and lateral canals already completed. The further completion of the system to the extent of the water supply will enable the company adequately and at seasons to irrigate at least 70,000 acres more, and make a total of 220,000 acres of land thus irrigated by its canals. Estimated by the actual and proven productive capacity of the irrigation, not only in the higher soil productions, but in general agriculture and their ability to support a large population, there are no lands on this continent of equal intrinsic value. And yet all of these lands are now in a state of nature, and since the annual rainfall in the valley is less than seven inches.

One fact here may show the value of irrigation as a fertilizer; the Pima and Maricopa Indians along the river in this valley, who have continuously been the white man's friend—live by farming and stock feeding. Their system of irrigation, used by them probably for centuries, is of the rudest nature, yet they have always been self-supporting, never having cost the government a dollar. They have no traditions running back to a time when their ancestors did not cultivate these same small fields, sowing from year to year the same variety of wheat, never changing the seed, and in all these years neither the grain nor soil shows signs of deterioration. No wheat of greater beauty of grain or more excellent quality can be found, and beyond what irrigation has done in enriching their land from year to year, they know absolutely nothing about fertilizers, and nothing whatever of crop failures.

The soil is a rich alluvium of great depth, and the waters of the river from which the canals are supplied, like those of the Nile, carry a large amount of fertilizing substances, which continually enriches the soil in the process of irrigation.

The special committee of the United States Senate Report 928, Part I, May 5, 1890, page 50, says of the Salt River Valley:

"Analysis of this soil shows its fertile qualities to be superior to the Nile earth."

In purchasing lands for irrigation it is very important not only that the water is actually ready for the land—not depending upon a proposed or possible future development—but also that the land is ready for the water and the plow. In most irrigation districts the cost of clearing of stone, grubbing, leveling and otherwise preparing the surface for the water and plow is very great—costing, at times, in some instances, even exceeding the cost of the land.

The lands irrigated by the canals of this company were leveled by pre-irrigation handmen, and level of phenomenal smoothness. The sparse natural growth, if any, is cleared at a very low cost, scarcely ever exceeding a dollar an acre. The land is then ready for the water and the plow, and is ready for the land. One man can irrigate from ten to fifteen acres a day.

There is no sod on the ground. It is plowed the first time as early as any one can plow the field. The farmer is not obliged to till for years clearing his land or rubbing the plow; he plows and seeds or plants it, turns on the water as needed, and soil and sunshine do the rest. He has a sure thing on a full crop of small fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, or any of the cereals the first year—every year thereafter he can rely on that the two to four years in which his various fruit trees and vines are coming into profitable bearing.

THE CLIMATE.

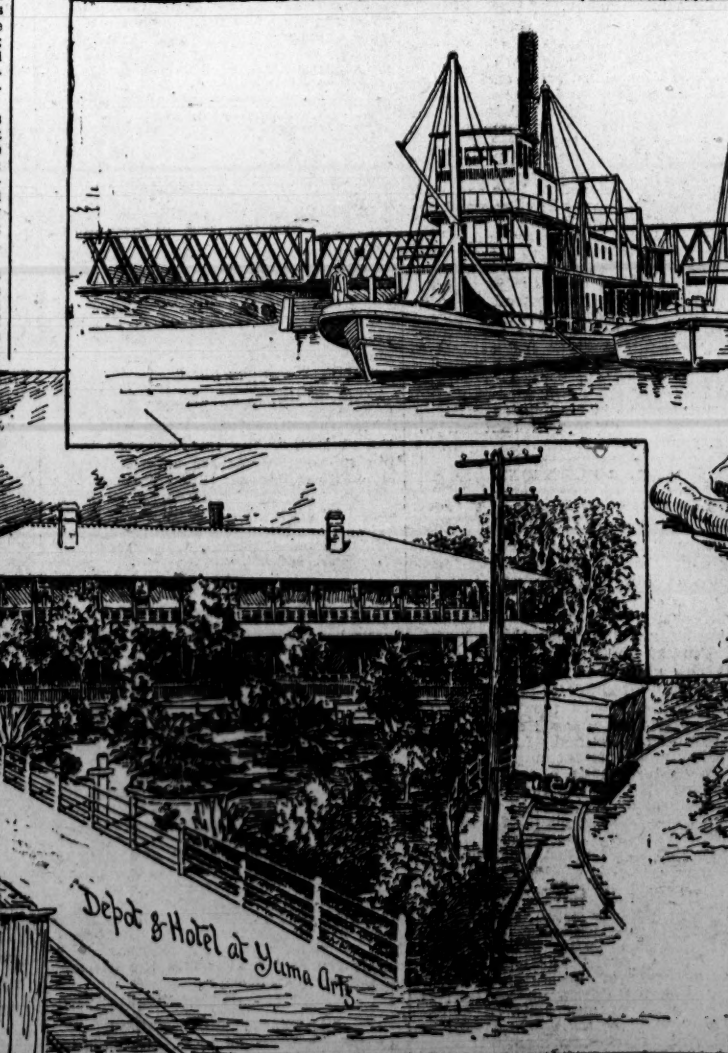
Like all the mountainous States of the arid region, Arizona has a variety of climates; but the portion of the Territory that is now being developed, and that will forever remain the principal field of irrigation operations, lies along its southern third, and it is this section that is referred to in this description.



ESCONDIDO AND VICINITY.

San Diego County, California.

Beach, 15 Miles to Ocean Beach.



The climate is semi-tropical. The summer heat sets in earlier, is more intense and lasts longer than in localities of the same latitude nearer the seaboard. The winter weather is most delightful. It is never uncomfortably cold in the daytime, and the thermometer rarely goes below 55 degrees above zero in the coldest nights; it does not often fall below the freezing point during the winter season. The thermometer above one hundred degrees in the shade frequently; but the Arizona summer is neither intolerable nor unhealthy. Business men plant for hay and pasture alfalfa or Chilean clover, a plant which grows perennially and yields well

abundantly. Eight tons per acre per annum is not an unusual yield, the hay being cut from three to six times each year. All kinds of vegetables grow with wonderful rapidity. Many of them, with proper care and irrigation, can be produced the year round. All kinds of berries flourish—the strawberry in particular. With proper attention to varieties and cultivation strawberries can be had daily for eight months of the year. All kinds of deciduous fruits do exceedingly well throughout the entire valley, but in the upper parts where the soil is of a light sandy nature, the adaptability is perfect. The soil along the river being heavier, is more suited to the cultivation of grain and forage. The raising of all kinds of citrus fruits is confined to a comparatively small portion of the valley, known as the "Orange Belt," skirting the foothills. In this belt there is perfect immunity from the damaging frosts that are so detrimental to other orange-growing localities of the country.

The list of fruits that can be successfully grown in this valley is a very long one. As especially desirable for profit to the producer, the following may be mentioned: Apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, olives, oranges, lemons, limes and grapefruit. An industry that promises to rival that of orange growing is date raising. Mr. John S. Tait of Phoenix has been an orchardist for years, and his opinion in regard to anything in this line carries more than ordinary weight. In a letter to the Phoenix Herald under date of November 6, 1896, he says in part: "In championing the date industry I do not wish to be considered as detracting in any way from the value of any other fruit that we grow. I simply wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that the date is something that we can make money out of. Ours is the only State in the Union in which they can be grown. So we not only can grow them—we can make a monopoly."

ALFALFA RAISING.
Alfalfa is unquestionably the most nutritious forage plant known to man. It is a perennial, and has a very rank growth. Its roots go down into the ground very deep—in some instances fifteen feet—making it very tenacious of life. It has been known to revive and bring a good crop after having been without water for six months, and having been trampled by cattle so that the ground was perfectly bare.

Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are fattened on alfalfa the year round, without being housed or fed grain of any kind, and when it is said "the year round" it means that there is no time during the winter when stock has to be taken off the alfalfa and fed or otherwise cared for; the alfalfa furnishes feed for them the whole year. An acre of mature alfalfa will keep continuously about two head of cattle, or in about that proportion.

Says Mr. E. F. Kellner of Phoenix: "To show what the soil of the valley will do when irrigated, I will give one example of a alfalfa patch. I have a thousand acres in a body, all sown to alfalfa, and this pays me, clean cash, \$20,000 a year, netting me more than any other of my investments. Straws, may come and go, markets may fluctuate, banks may burst and mines peter out, but my alfalfa patch goes on forever." The following is from J. W. Evans: "During

the past year the proceeds of 120 acres in alfalfa in my charge were \$1820. Cut three crops of alfalfa and pastured during the fall and winter. Cost of labor, \$150; cost of water, \$157."

As to what profit should be made from alfalfa where it is cut for hay, eight tons per acre per season at the very low price of \$4 in the stack in the field, gives \$32 per acre. A very conservative estimate would be \$24 an acre. The hay will bring from \$7 to \$10 baled and delivered at the railroad.

HONEY.
Among the many resources of the valley the honey industry should not be neglected. In many localities bees can work only a short time during the year, and a good portion of what they lay up during their busy season is consumed by them in the remaining three months. This is not so in the Salt River Valley. Fruit trees and alfalfa furnish blossoms for these industrious workers ten months in the year. Honey made from alfalfa is white and of exceptionally fine flavor. An average of 250 pounds per stand has been taken from sixty stands, which netted the owner 5 cents per pound. Honey is shipped out of the valley in carloads, and brings good prices wherever used.

STOCK RAISING.
This industry in the Salt River Valley has commanded a good deal of attention, and is very profitable. Perhaps "stock raising" is a little misleading, as stock raising strictly speaking is but little followed. Growing cattle implies caring for them two or three years before marketing. Instead of doing that, range steers are bought and fattened on the alfalfa. This produces the finest of beef.

patronage of all tourists and citizens of Phoenix. The stable supplies all service to the Hotel Adams, furnishing hacks and carriages for railway connections, tourist jaunts and parties of all kinds.

The Hotel Adams.
The most recent, as well as most emphatic, in point of success, among the many important undertakings which are making for the good name and material advancement of Arizona, is that of the opening of the Hotel Adams at Phoenix late in the season of 1896. The enterprise not only rests upon a sound financial footing, but is a marked triumph in many other ways. The house was designed to furnish the highest luxury of living to those in need of the climatic conditions which obtain at Phoenix, as well as to supply first-class accommodations as a commercial hotel. How well these ends have been accomplished may, perhaps, be best judged by the fact that there has not been a vacant room in the house since the day of the opening, while scores of applicants have been turned away for lack of rooms every week. Hotel Adams occupies a central location in the city and is surrounded by a sufficient open area to secure to it for all time immunity from noxious atmospheric conditions and to insure an uninterrupted flood of sunlight. The building in architectural features is an adaptation of the French renaissance, so modeled as to provide wide exterior balconies at every floor level as well as an ample roof over all. The materials used in construction are Arizona red sandstone in combination with deep red pressed brick of special design. The sky line is interrupted by the introduction of

people. Under its management ten and one-half miles of line are operated. The roadbed and rolling stock are first-class, and the service rendered fully commensurate with the demands made upon it. The line carries more people in proportion to its size than any other of standard gauge.

The power plant is supplied with the Westinghouse and Sprague systems. The officers of the corporation are: President M. H. Sherman; vice-president, C. P. Atkinson; superintendent and secretary, B. N. Pratt; treasurer, William Christie.

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YUMA IMPROVEMENTS.

Works of the State of Arizona Improvement Company—A Gigantic Scheme to Utilize the Waters of the Colorado River to Irrigate a Quarter-million Acres.

One of the great Arizona enterprises which is attracting intense interest in the West at the present time is that of the proposed irrigation work by the State of Arizona Improvement Company at Yuma. The proposition is to take water direct from the Colorado River at a point thirty-five miles north of Yuma and to supply the same to 100,000 acres of the rich alluvial valley lands several miles to the south. The feasibility of the undertaking has already been demonstrated in similar undertakings in the Territory and, under a limited scale, has proven itself particularly promising at that point. There are many conditions existing locally which point to particularly gratifying results for the large enterprise. In the first place, the Colorado is a snow-fed stream, thus discharging its greatest flood in the summer time; its winter volume being kept continuous by the rain-fall in the valley stretches of the stream north of Yuma. This condition reverses the conditions realized by all other streams of that region, and marks the advent of the longest day of the year with its highest volume, while the shortest day of the year witnesses its lowest flood. Another peculiarity of the Colorado consists in its resemblance to the Nile. Like that historic stream, it gathers its waters far from its mouth, in lofty altitudes, and discharges them, heavily laden with rich fertilizing silt, upon the low-lying lands contiguous to its banks. In soil, climate and depth of deposit the conditions which obtain along the Lower Colorado are very much the same as those to be found along the Egyptian river, except that lands along the former stream are more than 25 per cent. richer, by official analysis, than those to be found by the Nile.

It is proposed by the State of Arizona Improvement Company to tap the Colorado at a point thirty-five miles above Yuma and to conduct the water hence by canal to a point nine miles above Yuma, where the Gila River will be crossed by a siphon, and the canal continued so as to reach a length in the main channel of fifty-five miles. This undertaking will water 12,000 acres north of the Gila, 1000 acres south of Yuma; a total acreage of 130,000. In the course of the main canal three miles of ancient Aztec canal will be utilized; the deposit of centuries being simply removed by the modern dredge. This system, including the scores of miles of laterals which will be constructed, will carry an abundant and continuous flow of water such as is not known among irrigation propositions generally.

Another particular advantage enjoyed by

the projectors of this undertaking is the availability of the lands thus brought under cultivation for horticultural, agricultural and stock-raising purposes. These lands are the richest in the entire West and are annually fertilized by the rich alluvial deposit. Aside from this, the climatic conditions are favorable for all purposes mentioned, and particularly for citrus fruits. The locality seems to be emphatically the home of the lemon. It here reaches higher perfection than in any other locality in the world where it has thus far been raised for commercial purposes. All fruits raised in this locality are three weeks ahead of California.

The State of Arizona Improvement Company is a corporation having a capital of \$1,000,000. It does not depend upon selling bonds to proceed with its work, but has abundant funds in its treasury for the prosecution of its purposes. Its labor is already contracted for, being that of the convict service of the Territory of Arizona. Thirty thousand dollars worth of machinery has already been purchased, and work will begin at once. It is expected that within fifteen months all lands north of the Gila will be under water service. The famous Mesquite orchards of 320 acres in this locality, fruits from which are the wonder of horticulturists wherever they have been shown, is a demonstration of what will be accomplished, with proper care, anywhere upon the area proposed to be covered by this great canal system.

The officers of this company are among the most energetic and enterprising men of the West. They are: President, Hon. Eugene S. Ives; treasurer, James A. Fleming; secretary, D. A. Abrams. These, with W. Stilson Hutchins and C. D. Baker, are the board of directors. The present offices of the company are at Phoenix, Ariz.

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"I think the time has come when we should put ourselves on record. I have known the Keeley Treatment long before it was generally known to the world, and recommended it. I have taken occasion often to endorse it."

Frances E. Willard,
President W.C.T.U.

"There is no resisting the Keeley Treatment—we cannot read it down—we cannot talk it down—it will become triumphant and be recognized in all the land and all the lands of the earth. It has on it the approval of the Lord, God Almighty. That is my opinion."

Rev. T. DeWitt
Talmage,

"I fully endorse the Keeley treatment and believe it to be one of the grandest discoveries of the century. I believe it to be infallible in the cure of the alcohol habit."

James G. Fair,
United States Senator.

"I was prejudiced against the Keeley Cure—coming as it did through the newspapers. I have found in all the inquiries I have made in London and New York that all my first impressions have been wiped out."

John V. Farwell.

"Dr. Keeley has come forward with a scientific cure of Double Chloride of Gold for the disease of inebriety, and he has succeeded wonderfully. Thousands and thousands have been cured."

Robert G. Ingersoll.

"I have felt impelled by what I have seen to speak in favor of Dr. Keeley and his remedies whenever I had the opportunity, either in public or private. Talk about the Keeley Cure being deleterious to health is all bosh."

Gen. Neal Dow.

"The Keeley Cure Discovery roots out the seeds of a disease which has slain millions where smallpox has killed thousands. I would advise any one afflicted with either the liquor or opium habits to take the treatment."

Judge A. C. Avery,
Supreme Court, North Carolina.

"I am fully persuaded that the Dr. Keeley Cure for inebriety can be justly called miraculous. I endorse the Keeley treatment with my whole heart."

Francis Murphy.

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THE KEELEY

LORDEN'S MURDERER

A BOY OF SEVENTEEN FIRED THE FATAL SHOT.

Frank Valdes Confesses That He Killed Lorden, but Says He Did So in Self-Defense.

HE IMPLICATES RICHARDSON.

SAYS THE JUSTICE OFFERED HIM \$100 TO KILL LORDEN.

This Statement Denied by Justice Richardson, Who Alleges That Branscombe Was the Instigator of the Crime.

Frank Valdes, a boy 17 years of age, has made a confession in which he names himself as the man who killed Michael Lorden at Calabasas last Wednesday night by shooting him through the body. Valdes's story of the tragedy is as follows:

He went to Lorden's store on Wednesday night and offered a dollar in payment for a purchase. Lorden took the money and refused to give the boy any lunch of any change, saying that Valdes owed him the dollar on a former account. Valdes said the debt had been paid, but offered to allow Lorden to keep the change if he would only give him the lunch he had come to the store to purchase.

At this Lorden walked behind the counter, and, picking up an ax handle, stepped up to the boy and took hold of him, making a threatening remark as he did so. The young fellow pushed the storekeeper away, and said he was not looking for trouble. As Valdes found that Lorden was not inclined to desist, but, on the contrary, made more threats to injure him, he stepped back with the intention of leaving the store.

As he did so he found that Lorden had locked the door, and consequently there was nothing for him to do but face his pursuer. As Lorden came at him with an ax handle upraised the boy drew his revolver and shot him. Lorden fell to the floor, but got up immediately and running to the door, unlocked it and ran away.

Right here there is a slight discrepancy in Valdes's story. He says he could not get out of the door when he turned to do so the first time, but as soon as he had shot the storekeeper he ran over and opened the door without difficulty.

The boy said he slept in Pete McCoy's barn, and, after a night, on the morning went to Agoria's sheep ranch, where he stayed all day and the following night. The next day the herdsmen sent him to Calabasas to purchase some wine. While he was on this errand he heard for the first time that the shot he fired had proved fatal to Lorden. It was while he was in Calabasas buying the wine that Constable Harvey Branscombe arrested him.

Branscombe placed his prisoner in jail, and Justice of the Peace M. Richardson and Constable D. N. Nash came to that place to take Valdes and hold his examination in Calabasas. Branscombe, it is alleged, told them he would kill either or both of them if they persisted in carrying out their intention, and produced a gun to emphasize his assertions. Richardson asked Branscombe to appear before him on Tuesday next to answer to a charge of contempt of court, but on the advice of Assistant District Attorney Williams he decided to withdraw the complaint.

After securing the boy's confession Branscombe brought him to Los Angeles, and yesterday afternoon Valdes was arraigned before Justice Young on a charge of murder. May 3, at 1:30 p.m., was the time set for his examination on the charge, and he was placed in a cell in the County Jail.

There was another part of the confession made by young Valdes in which he implicated Justice Richardson in a plot against Lorden's life. The boy's statements on this subject were as follows:

"I was offered \$100 by Justice of the Peace Richardson to murder Lorden, and while I might have killed him in time, this was not the reason I killed Lorden then. He cursed and abused me, and I did not like it, and when he came at me with the ax handle I had to protect myself. It was five days ago that Mr. Richardson made me that offer. I was going along the road by his house, and he called to me and I stopped. He said 'how do,' and after talking a little while he asked me if I would like to make \$100. I said that I would, and then told me that he would give me \$100 if I would go and murder Lorden, as he wanted to get his place. I did not say then whether I would take the job or not, and he told me to stop back in the evening when I went past, and I did, and I said then that I would take the job. The reason I did not go right to Lorden's place and kill him was because I wanted to think the matter over. When I went to the store Wednesday evening I would not have killed him had not he abused and threatened to kill me. I would have killed him, though, at some time. No, Richardson never gave me any money and he never said when I was to get the money if I killed Lorden."

Valdes further said that the Justice's object was not personal revenge, but a desire to secure the storekeeper's property after his death. Richardson says these statements are all false, and says Branscombe is the man who put the boy up to committing the murder. There are two circumstances in connection with this phase of the case which have some bearing on it.

One is that immediately after Lorden's death, the residents of Calabasas cudgeled their brains to find some clew to the murderer. They thought of every man who had had trouble with the deceased, and at once remembered two men who had been on bad terms with the old man in the past. Young Valdes was one of these men, and Branscombe the other.

The other incident in connection with this part of the tragedy is that after Lorden was shot he refused to make an ante-mortem statement to any one except Richardson, and the wounded man walked over half a mile to find some one whom he could send for Richardson, who finally came, but not before Lorden had died.

Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert at Westlake Park today by Cann's Seventh Regiment Band:

Concert Polonaise, Op. 63, (Ed. Klesler.)

Caprice, "On the Plantation," (C. Fuerner.)

Medley overture, "A Good Thing," (F. Beyer.)

Selection from comic opera, "Wang," (Morse.)

Overture, "Poet and Peasant," (by request, (Suppe.)

"Simplicity," (characteristic piece), (Theodore Mosas.)

Selection from "A Night in Granada," (Kreutzer.)

March, "Estudiantina," (Walterel.)

March, "El Capitán," (Souza.)

SUNDAY SEASIDE TRAINS

On the Southern Pacific. Leave Arcade Depot for Santa Monica 9 and 10 a.m., 1:35 p.m. For Long Beach and San Pedro 8 and 9 a.m., 1:40 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Disordered Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these PILLS and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital organs; strengthening the muscular system, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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Under Nadeau Hotel.

Men's Straw Hats at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, Nobby styles and all the newest shapes.

Men's Fedora and Derby Hats, all the new colors and styles, at \$2.00 and \$3.00. Just such hats as you are asked a dollar more for in almost any store in town.

New stock of Men's Fancy Shirts, in Zephyr, Madras Silk-mixed Flannels. Carefully selected materials and very handsome styles, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Our Darkies

Made quite a hit in the Floral Parade, didn't they? They stand for "fast color" and the "genuine article."

These you can always get by patronizing

Bumiller & Marsh

Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

120 S. Spring.

WONDERS...



This store is Los Angeles' center for Women's and Children's wear. You know that if you've ever been here. A most special exhibition of new chic modes is in this week.

Ladies' Fancy Foulard Silk Waists in really handsome colorings. Full front, gathered back, detachable collar. Waists that you couldn't begin to have made for less than \$5.00 or \$6. This week here for \$3.50

Ladies' Separate Skirts of white duck, crash linen and fancy Momié linen effects, \$4. \$5 and higher.

Ladies' Corset Covers in colors to wear under their corset and dresses. Black, pink, light blue, linen and other shades begin at \$1.00. These for 85c

Children's handsome washable Reefers rich making and color effects. A most beautiful line. \$1.74 AND UP

The most complete stock of Children's Hats and Bonnets in town, among which Children's Embroidered Bonnets. 25c

Children's Fancy Embroidered Sun Hats, made of fine white Lawn. All prices begin at 50c

Children's Sun Hat: in some lovely colors for only \$1.00

Infants outfits of 45 pieces \$10

I. Magnin & Co. Manufacturers, 237 S. SPRING ST., Mail Orders MYER SIEGEL, promptly filled. Manager.

Laces and Ribbons almost given away at GREEN'S FANCY STORE, at 355 S. Spring Street.

Columbia Bicycles. Price, \$100.

Nobody can buy one for less—every step in making the Columbia is one of precision—there is nothing chanced, nothing cheap—we ask no more than the work and warrant richly demand—the standard of excellence brings the standard of price.

STEVENSON & HICKOK, 433 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

ONLY ME, But I offer you the Best Bargains in REAL ESTATE To be had in Los Angeles.

RICHARD ALTSCHUL, Real Estate and Real Estate Loans, 408 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Band-Box Millinery. Come and get your EASTER HATS made at the Band-Box.

We have all the latest styles and will give you better value for your money than any house in town. 535 SOUTH SPRING ST.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FURNITURE Co. 326-328-330 SOUTH MAIN ST.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg Co. LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL, Commercial street.

NEW Bauman's Millinery, 309 South Broadway.

AUCTION Rhoades & Reed will sell the Furniture, Carpets, etc., in House No. 1045 W. Seventh St., Monday, April 26, at 10 a.m.

Comprising 3 Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, 1 Parlor Suit, Center Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Stands, Extension Table, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, including Dishes, Glassware and Cooking Utensils; Gas Range, Lace Curtains, Shades, etc. Positive sale, as parties are going East.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer

DISSOLUTION SALE. EDWARD T. COOK & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 117 S. Spring Street.

A GREAT BARGAIN. The business will be sold as a whole or separate, viz:—First, the Book and Stationery Department with its complete stock, including fixtures, show cases, trolley ladders, safe, etc.

Second, the Confectionery and Soda Department, including stock, fixtures, mirrors and a magnificent Onyx Soda Fountain of 24 syrups of the very latest style. Opportunities will be given buyers to make offers on the same until Tuesday, April 27. A lease goes with the business.

It pays to deal at Diamond Bros.

The new Dry Goods Store, N. E. Cor. Main and Second Sts.

You will find it at BROWN BROS. 240-251 S. SPRING ST.

Makers of Low Prices. Makers of Low Prices. Nobby Spring Suits.

NEW Bauman's Millinery, 309 South Broadway.

FIESTA IS OVER AND THE SPECIAL SALE IS ON AT HOWELL'S SHOE STORE, 111 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Ladies' fine Kid Juliets, before sale \$3.50; now \$1.25

Ladies' fine Dress Shoes, before sale \$5; now \$3.00

Ladies' fine Dress Oxfords, black and tan, before sale \$4; now \$2.50

Ladies' French Heel Oxfords, before sale \$5; now \$2.50

Ladies' Two-Dollar Oxfords; now \$1.25

Children's fine Dress Shoes, black, blood and tan, before sale \$2; now \$1.50

Child's fine Tan Shoes, before sale \$1.75; now \$1.40

Baby Shoes, pointed toe, before sale 75c; now 25c

Men's Burt & Packard fine Shoes, odds and ends of winter stock at cost.

Men's Six-Dollar Tan and Black Shoes; now \$4.00

Burt & Packard Patent Leather \$6 Shoes; now \$3.50, \$4.00

Boys' Tan Shoes, before sale \$2.50 and \$2.00

Youth's Tan Shoes, before sale \$1.75; now \$1.40

Boys' very fine Tan Shoes, before sale \$3.50; now \$2.50

Boys' Button Shoes, before sale \$2.50; now \$1.50

Short lines must be closed out to make room for Spring Stock.

Back to Business.

With the successful completion of the Fiesta, people once more turn their attention to the everyday necessities of life. Of course you are interested in

SHOES.

That is what we want to tell you about. This week we have a Welt Sole Oxford, in Black or Tan, with the new Coin Toe, for

\$3.00.

Just the thing for Summer wear.

M. R. Snyder Shoe Co.

258 S. Broadway. 231 W. Third Street.

1000
Pairs

Of Ladies' \$5.00 Shoes at \$2.65

Monday morning we will place on sale 1000 pairs of very fine hand-turned Ladies' Shoes. There are seven different styles, all sizes and widths, square or round toe, cloth or kid top. This lot of shoes is a delayed shipment to the Tyler Shoe Company and were bought to sell at \$5 a pair by that concern. The manufacturer was glad to turn them over to us at half the Tyler invoice price. As noted in the headline they may go at \$2.65 a pair. Remember these are brand new goods direct from the factory. 1000 pairs is not many for so large a town as this so you must be quick.

Rushed...

As we are we carefully try on every pair.

Though this is a rush sale of shoes bought at merely nominal prices. We shall give every customer careful attention and insure a perfect fit as far as we can. You need not buy "unsight unseen," as it were. The bargain table will be freshened by new lots tomorrow.

It will be of interest to ladies to know that there still remains several thousand pairs of Oxfords in the very finest quality and latest styles that were sold by the Tyler Shoe Co. at \$4.00 to \$6.00 a pair; which may now go at \$2.00 and \$3.00 a pair. These are such makes as Laird, Schober and Mitchell and other leaders in the shoe making world.

We have assorted all of last season's Oxfords owned by the Tyler people, which they had marked from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a pair, and which will now be sold at 80c to \$1.50 a pair. Many of these cannot be distinguished in any way from this season's goods. They are superb quality and would be elegant to use as house slippers if nothing else. This is easily the greatest bargain of the sale.

The San Diego Hustler in charge of the Store Formerly Owned by the Tyler Shoe Co., 137 S. Spring St.

Orange Time and Orange Eating.

[London Echo, April 1, 1897.]
NOW is the time for oranges; that is to say, now they are at their best and will continue so until the balmy days of June, when they get scarce and drop out of the list of popular fruits for the season. They are wonderful berries in many ways. Their juice resists frost more than that of any other fruit grown, and if ever they can be frozen at all it requires the ingenuity of man to do it. Live on sweet oranges entirely for two whole days and watch the results. The fruit juices at once begin their beneficent action. They are refreshing, feeding, cleansing and cooling. At the end of two days there will be a wonderful reduction of animal heat. The hands will feel cold to other people, but the effect upon the head and mind will be a revelation. The whole processes of nature will be regulated to a nicety, and for once, possibly, you will come into the great difference between intelligence and passion, and yearn for a deeper insight into that philosophy, which in future years will dominate the world and insure physical perfection to the natural man.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
Orange blossoms, most people are aware, have been used for many years on account of their aromatic odor, and so powerful is the nature of the perfume they emit that around an orange grove the air for miles is laden with the rich breath of flowers. In the sweet orange the flowers are of the snowiest whiteness, while with the sour or acid sorts the blossoms are tinged with the rich breath of pink. The beautiful appearance of the orange tree is heightened from the fact that it carries leaves, blossoms, and golden-hued fruits at one and the same time. No flower presented by old Dame Nature to man is comparable to the spotless blossoms of the orange. Large quantities of orange blossoms are sent into our markets from the south of France, and there they are much more popular in Paris than in London. In Sicilian centers the blossoms in their natural state are said to be freely used to flavor drinks.

THE NAVEI ORANGE.
The famous malformed oranges dubbed "navel" by the American fruit-growers on account of the peculiar natural formation at the top, which resembles the fruit, have caused quite a sensation in the English fruit market this year, where they have been bought up quickly at high prices. I might here retailed to the public ranging from 2s to 4s per dozen fruits. The formation referred to is a defect, and one which should be obliterated by the grower, though in other respects, the magnificent "seedless" oranges—a much better designation, by the bye—are of fine quality, very juicy and rich in sugar. They are to be seen at the present time in the windows of all high-class fruiterers, and the fabulous prices are due as much to their maintenance as to anything else. To show the ready sales they have secured, I might mention that, though ample supplies have entered our ports, yet that one day last week not a single case was to be obtained in Covent Garden Market by salesmen themselves, and this fact came out while I was having a chat on various matters with W. N. White, the popular fruit auctioneer there.

COMPOSITION OF ORANGES.
The flesh of the sweet orange is exceedingly nutritious, and its juice possesses much valuable properties. Out of every 100 parts, eighty-six consist of pure distilled water, and the rest is made up of sugar, potash, citric acid and other constituents. A very refreshing draught can be made from the sweet or sour varieties by pressing their juice into a tumbler of water. Medicinally, the bitter oranges are the most useful; they are more cooling than the sweet, and on that account are largely used in fevers, especially in continental cities. From the present time till June no fruit is comparable to the orange and its grateful juices cannot be too freely partaken of, especially in the earlier hours of the day. I might here point out that taken alone, or undiluted, the juices of unripe oranges are undoubtedly indigestible, and should be avoided, whereas the sugary juices of the fully ripened fruit are so light that directly taken they are at once absorbed into the blood.

ORANGES FOR THE MILLION.
Hundreds of thousands of cases of fruit reach us from Valencia, Malta, Jaffa, California, Jamaica, Australia, Sion, Florida and St. Michael. I place the qualities in order, in my own opinion, thus: First comes the unsvalled Jaffa, or Holy Land oranges,

as they are so often called; then the California seedless ones; then the Jamaicas; then the Valentias, and after those the Australians. I place the Jaffas at the head of the list because, in addition to other points of superiority, I claim that the rich, nutritious flesh of this variety is more easy of digestion than any of the other orange grown. In consequence of my article in the Echo on the qualities of the various sorts of fruits, I have occasional protests from a few quarters, a late one coming from a Portuguese orange-grower, who claims that the Portuguese orange is superior to the Jaffa. This proposition cannot, however, be maintained, and it is most probably due to the fact that my critic has never seen or tasted the Jaffa fruit. When we remember that 50,000 cases of oranges are often sold, week after week, in the United Kingdom, by wholesale firms, and that the contents may be calculated to represent something like 20,000,000 fruits, the output and consumption, developed solely by the beneficent medium of free trade, may be estimated at a glance.

THE GOLDEN DRAUGHT.
Fruit-eating makes for temperance. In fact, the extension of fruit-eating will do more to kill the drink craze than all the other forces of temperance combined. I believe that the temperate napping of temperance advocates may even in some cases actually drive a man to drink. Put it to the test. Cease the method of thrusting a wild temperance handbill into the pockets of those who, alas, are nine cases out of ten, are the victims of an inherited craving for intoxicating drinks, and give them an orange instead. If you can only get a man to eat fresh fruit freely you will find that the purifying juices will do him more good than all the fulminating leaflets that ever left the temperance printing press, and which may tend to make a man drink harder than ever out of sheer obstinacy. If we return to the question of consumption, we find that the 20,000,000 oranges consumed in one week in this country contains a golden draught, equal in capacity, according to liquid measure, to 250,000 pints at least. Now, estimating the population of 20,000,000 who drink intoxicating liquors, we can at once see to what extent we have to popularize the consumption of fresh fruit, so that the intaking capacity of the nation will render the gratification of the desire for strong drink a physical impossibility. —SAMPSON MORGAN.

AT CONFESSIONAL.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]
Real estate men have souls. This will undoubtedly be the subject of doubts by sneering cynics. And yet it is subject to demonstration that we who deal in land have the same motives, the same weaknesses and the same elements of virtue as other mortals.

As a humble representative of the art of dividing the earth it has long seemed to me that the average Tenderfoot was badly in need of some honest old uncle whom he could approach in trustfulness for advice touching the country where he seeks to make his home, and that we one and all have everything to gain by dealing frankly and openly with prospective settlers on whom much of the future of the State must depend. Now, I am no more honest than other men, but I can at least pretend to be, and I can keep my own interests out of sight in a case where my identity is lost. And so I have the temerity to assume to give words of advice touching the State, to those who do not know it as well as I do, and, in fact, to those who may know much better, trusting that thereby I can contribute to the happiness of those who may locate among us.

I am in receipt of a letter from a young man who has formed his impressions of California methods from some grotesque letters published in the eastern papers. He has evidently been told the same old chestnut about the greed and the lack of veracity prevalent among "westerns."

Now, my dear boy, you ought to exercise simply ordinary common sense in weighing these statements. You undoubtedly know some people who have come to California. In fact, you are thinking of coming here yourself. So far as you know, are those who have come, criminals? Are you a criminal that you think of coming? No, my dear boy, the immigrants to California, and most of us have been immigrants at some time, are at least up to the average of the people whom they leave behind. There is nothing in the climate of California which makes men worse or better morally than the people of the East. Men are here, as they are everywhere, endowed with some excellent traits, mingled with which are some flaws. He who comes among us

must be prepared to watch his own interests just as he would have to do in any part of the world. We are not angels, and this is not heaven. It is only California—that is, the best of States in the Union.

Frank Richards of Oshkosh wants to know whether orange-growing pays. This is a delicate question to ask of a man who has many orange groves listed to sell, and he would, after all, pay no attention to my statement if I should tell him that it pays immensely. But does orange-growing pay? I will ask him. It depends. Orange-growing pays some men, and does not pay other men. I knew a young business man who was an expert at billiards and a good judge of fast horses. He had inherited a big fortune, and had every opportunity to do well, and yet he complained that his business did not pay him. The answer to Frank's question is that any business, under favorable conditions, pays if the business man is willing to buy success at the price which nature and civilization demand. The man who grows oranges as a source of amusement, will get plenty of amusement out of his undertaking until the novelty of the thing wears off, and he who is considering the industry from that point of view had better lay the idea aside. The man who grows oranges as a source of amusement, will get plenty of amusement out of his undertaking until the novelty of the thing wears off, and he who is considering the industry from that point of view had better lay the idea aside.

At last a young and vigorous organization, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, took hold of the matter in a practical way, and, entering with enthusiasm into the scheme, organized a committee for the raising of a fund that should tide the men out of employment over a most trying period. These efforts were met by the cordial support of the people, and a fund which is now near the \$25,000 mark was created by popular subscription, every one, from boot blacks and business men and millionaires, making contribution to the good cause. Immediately a force of the unemployed was mobilized and set at work at the Buena Vista street entrance to the park (now called "Fremont Entrance") and soon the splendid roadway was taken to form. Let him who would enjoy a vision of grandeur and picturesque loveliness make a tour over this serpentine drive among the hillsides that rear their heads above this mammoth city, and thank God for the blessing of human charity.

Park Pictures.
I have heard of people who were unconsciously rich and blind to the beauty and worth, and living as if they were in the midst of poverty. It is after some such fashion as this that we of Los Angeles have been living in relation to our parks. We have talked individually a great deal about the parks of other cities—the grand park system of Chicago, the beauty of Golden Gate Park at San Francisco, the charm and loveliness of Central Park in New York, as well as those of other municipalities in the country, and yet all the while, at our very doors, we have a park whose natural beauties and whose possibilities far outstrip them all.

From the entrance on Buena Vista street the grand boulevard rises upward. Hill rises above hill, but between these heights are green and tropical nooks, where palms flourish, and tropical flowers bloom, and where the beauty of the Vale of Cashmere is outdone. You wind around the hillsides in making the ascent. On one side, below you, are the spires and roofs of East Los Angeles, with its tree-lined streets, and touching upon its borders, is Boyle Heights, sitting like a queen upon the crest of her hills. The convent walls rise like an Old World castle; the Old Ladies' Home rises its massive sides, fronted by gardens and clustering trees. Across the beautiful intervals to the northeast lies lovely Pasadena, and nearer are Whittier and the lesser settlements.

What a vision of rounded hills and green valleys, and rock-walled cañons! And far away to the north and east the vast and awe-inspiring uplift of mountains. Old Baldy's massive crest is seen lifted skyward 11,000 feet, a mighty dome in air, snow-crowned, dominating the wide sweep of plain.

Rising higher, and standing upon the summit of one of the loftier peaks of the park you look seaward. Los Angeles lies below, a city of magnificent distances. It is built in the green and beautiful valley; it climbs over its hundred hills, which are crowned with elegant homes, colleges, churches and public buildings. It is green and fragrant with beautiful gardens, a city buried in the emerald of its trees.

FOR FRIENDS AT A DISTANCE.
Your eastern friends will be interested in our annual carnival, La Fiesta de Los Angeles. Tell them all about it by sending them the week's issue of The Times, including the special Fiesta Edition (issued Sunday, April 25), of forty-four pages, with handsome lithographed cover, all for 25 cents, including postage. Send your money to the Times office direct or subscribe through the local agent.

YOSEMITE
And Mariposa Big Trees
Via Brenda and Raymond. Season of '97 opens April 1. Shortest and best line, with new and easy routes. For full particulars apply office of Southern Pacific.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY.
All subscribers to The Times, whether old or new, who pay in advance \$9 for one year may have a photograph enlarged to three-fourths life size, and handsomely framed, without costing them a cent for the picture or frame.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; waterproofing, 50c; crystals, 25c. Patton, No. 214, South Broadway.

A Superb Roadway into a Noble Park.

THE building of the beautiful and impressive roadway through the hills and around the peaks and promontories of Elysian Park is something that will redound forever to the credit and glory of the people who are of the citizenship of the city of Los Angeles in this year of grace 1897.

The movement for this great work began in February by the crying need for employment by hundreds of unfortunate men who, through the unknown cause of fate, had been left stranded in the midst of the most attractive section of this great Union.

There was much talk about putting these men to work, and scheme after scheme was advanced for the amelioration of their condition, but all these various propositions ended where they had begun—in talk.

At last a young and vigorous organization, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, took hold of the matter in a practical way, and, entering with enthusiasm into the scheme, organized a committee for the raising of a fund that should tide the men out of employment over a most trying period. These efforts were met by the cordial support of the people, and a fund which is now near the \$25,000 mark was created by popular subscription, every one, from boot blacks and business men and millionaires, making contribution to the good cause.

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WATCHES cleaned, 75c; waterproofing, 50c; crystals, 25c. Patton, No. 214, South Broadway.

Have the Courage!

Half the battle for good clothes is to have the courage to go to a good tailor.

There is a mistaken idea abroad that good tailoring like our work "costs a lot of money." While perhaps this was true once, it is true no longer.

Trousers—\$8, \$9, \$10 and up.

Suits—\$25, \$30, \$35 and up.

The fit, workmanship and style will be as good as any tailor in America can produce. The selection of clothes is the best shown in Los Angeles.

POLASKI BROS.

—Tailoring—

224 W. Third St., Bradbury Bldg.

\$3.00 for \$1.00

Is among the mammoth shoe bargains at the Mammoth Shoe House this week. Great as have been the values and likewise the sales during the past week, we are going to more than double them this week. Don't put off your coming, that would mean throwing your dollars away.

MAMMOTH SHOE HOUSE,

315-317 S. Spring St., Between Third and Fourth Sts.

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XVIII YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1897.

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With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—
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Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, April 29, 30, and May 1. MATINEE SATURDAY

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MAUD DURBIN and FREDERICK MOSELY

And a Strong Company of Twenty Players Presenting.

Thursday Evening, "His Grace De Grammont,"

Friday

Evening, "The Merchant of Venice" and

"Katherine and Petruchio,"

Saturday

Matinee, "The Lady of Lyons." Saturday

Night, "Richard III."

Special Scenery, Complete and Elaborate Productions.

"Otis Skinner stands pre-eminent in the delineation of Romantic and Shakespearean

Drama."—N. Y. Herald, Dec. 13, 1896.

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats on sale Monday, April 26. Tel. Main 70.

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MATINEE TODAY!

To any part of the house.....35c
Children, any seat.....10c
Gallery.....10c

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NEW WORLD-RENOWNED VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES

A Bill Strictly Up to the Orpheum's Usual High Standard.

The World Renowned

A. L. GUILLE,

Late Principal Tenor of the Patti Opera Co.

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The European Grotesque Gymnasts.

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Comedy Conversation Artists. Stuff and Nonsense by the Volume.

Last Week Uproariously Funny Comedian Assisted by Clever Singing Comedienne

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Last Week of WERNER and RIEDER, Tyrolean Singers

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Prices never changing—Evening: Reserved seats 50c and 50c; Gallery 10c; Regular Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Tel. Main 1447.

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Main St. bet. 8th and 9th Sts.

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"THE GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL"

One Week, Commencing MONDAY, April 26. Matinees Saturday and Sunday—

HENRY J. BYRON'S Famous Comedy, which had the longest run of any play ever

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"OUR BOYS"

Which ran for over 3 consecutive years at Vaudeville Theater, Strand, London; and

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Which will appear between acts in Beautiful Spectacular Dances.

SEATS NOW ON SALE. Evening Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

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SEVENTH AND ALAMEDA STREET.

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ARIZONA CHARLIE'S

.....GREAT.....

Wild West Show

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Bull Fight

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

Admission 50c—Children 25c.

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To the Gates. Fare 10 cents.

Cars every fifteen minutes.

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SIXTY BIRDS. SEVERAL NESTS. SIXTY EGGS SETTING.

The place to buy Ostrich Feather Manufacture.

FIESTA EDITION—OF THE CARNIVAL MARCH, "OUR ITALY."

BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO., 113 South Spring Street.

GREEKS ARE ON THE RETREAT

Superior Numbers of the Turks Force Them
to Fall Back.

They Spike Their Guns at Larissa and Abandon That
Important Post.

THE EVACUATION MADE IN AN ORDERLY MANNER.

Tyrnavos also Evacuated—All Portable Munitions of War Taken
with the Retreating Army—Wounded Left Under the Protection
of the Red Cross Flag—A Second Line of Defense
Established—Osman Pasha's Plan of Campaign is to Recall
All the Turkish Troops from Epirus Except the Garrison at
Janina—Turks in Sight of Larissa—Bombardment of Santa
Quaranta and Other Turkish Ports—Bulgaria Bids the
Porte Defiance—All Europe Alarmed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

ATHENS, April 24.—6:30 p.m.—Larissa has been completely evacuated by the Greeks, who spiked their guns in position and carried away all the movable cannon and munitions of war.

AN ORDERLY RETREAT.
ATHENS, April 24.—6 p.m.—All telegraphic communications with Larissa are interrupted, but it is understood that the retreat of the Greek army was conducted with the best of order. The excitement and disquiet at Athens because of the sudden abandonment of Larissa continues, but the tranquility of the city is unbroken. The foreign warships have been signaled off Phalaros.

OBLIGED TO GIVE WAY.
ATHENS, April 24.—Midnight.—A special dispatch received from the frontier asserts that the Turks, while attacking Matti, were repulsed several times yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Greek forces were obliged to give way. The Greeks retreated in good order on Karatas, where they are entrenched. From Arta, the Greeks reached the heights of Ponteplegadia. It is believed that the military operations in Epirus will soon be terminated.

WOUNDED REMAIN IN LARISSA.
ATHENS, April 25.—2:30 a.m.—The wounded remain at Larissa under the protection of the Red Cross flag. 3 a.m.—Saturday evening's papers counsel the people of Athens to receive the bad news with patience and sang froid, considering that the army fought courageously in defense of the national honor, paying the price by heavy sacrifices.

CONSTANTINE AT PHARSALOS.
VOLO, April 24.—Prince Constantine, Crown Prince and commander-in-chief of the Greek forces in Thessaly, and staff have reached Pharsalos, where the Greek troops are being gathered together.

TURKS IN SIGHT OF LARISSA.
VOLO, April 24.—4 p.m.—The Turkish advance forces are in sight of Larissa. THE BATTLE OF MATI.
ATHENS, April 24.—The following semi-official announcement was made this afternoon: "In a fierce engagement fought heroically until 6 o'clock in the evening, and compelled the Turks to retreat, whereupon the Turks were heavily reinforced, and our positions were shaken and a retreat was ordered. It is not yet known if the retreat was general."

The afternoon dispatches from the headquarters of the staff say: "Our troops are concentrated along the line of Pharsalos. In consequence of these operations the abandonment of Tyrnavos and Larissa is being considered inevitable."

TURKS REPULSED.
ATHENS, April 24.—9 Cabinet council, lasting a long time, was held here last evening. Official news received from the Greek commander in Thessaly, Prince Constantine, says a battle is proceeding around Matti. Up to 5 o'clock last evening the Turks had been repulsed. No further information has been received of the result of subsequent fighting.

GREEKS OUTNUMBERED.
LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Athens this afternoon says that after a desperate battle at Matti, the Greeks, who were outnumbered, retreated with heavy loss, abandoning Tyrnavos and Larissa, and removed their headquarters to Pharsalos, a small town on the right bank of Pharsalitis, and at the north foot of the spur of the Chassidiari Mountains.

A RETREAT ORDERED.
ATHENS, April 24.—Noon.—Turks at noon yesterday strongly attacked Matti which was defended by Gen. Mastapio's brigade. After six hours' fighting a council of war, presided over by the Crown Prince, decided to order a retreat of Greek forces from Tyrnavos. The retreat was effected in good order. Ricotti Garibaldi arrived here. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE.
PARIS, April 24.—A dispatch from Athens confirms the report that the Greeks have abandoned Tyrnavos and Larissa and concentrated on the second

longing to the Louros division of the Turkish army, have mutilated and are said to have deserted to the Greeks.

TURKISH ADVICES.

Cheering Reports Received by the Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Turkish Legation today received from Constantinople the following dispatch: "The enemy was pursued by the Coskedy division and quantities of ammunition, quite a large number of rifles and different kinds of provisions and a certain quantity of utensils were captured. Part of the first division, which occupies Diskata, holds firmly its position, and has inflicted considerable losses to the enemy and has taken two prisoners. The engagement began also at Mita, a sharp gun-firing was opened at Tcharissar at 3 o'clock. On the other hand, a telegram today from Haki Pasha advises that after a very hard battle, lasting seven and a half hours, our soldiers took possession of Fort Beci, where the Greek troops were entrenched, after having crossed the boundary line near Louros."

The foregoing dispatch supplements that received by the legation yesterday foreboding the movements of Haki Pasha. It stated that a reconnaissance had enabled Haki Pasha to post twelve battalions of infantry with artillery on the plain in order to cut off the retreat of the Greeks located at Coskedy. The dispatch today indicated the successful execution of this movement and the capture of considerable quantities of Greek arms and supplies.

Moustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister here, tonight received the following cablegram from his government: "The Marshal Edhem Pasha telegraphed that the hillock of Lesvaki, which is the principal point commanding Tyrnavos, was taken on the 23rd inst. by the Ottoman troops. Haki Pasha's division, which started from Coskedy, made a junction with the imperial troops at Mita. The town of Tyrnavos, situated two hours' distant from Larissa, was occupied today by Elason's army corps. Our forces continue to advance toward the plain of Larissa."

The Minister said tonight that he had been authorized by his government to deny the published statement that Edhem Pasha, the commander-in-chief, had been superseded by Osman Pasha, and that Ahmed Pasha, the commander of the army in Epirus, had been displaced by Said Eddin Pasha. These reports, the Minister said, were wholly false in every particular.

A DRAMATIC SITUATION.

How the War is Viewed in England.

Edhem in Disgrace.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]
LONDON, April 24.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.] The last few days have developed a dramatic situation. The sudden removal of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, and the fact that he has been replaced by Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, has caused great surprise, in view of the glowing accounts which the correspondents in the field sent out of Edhem Pasha's brilliant and successful plan of campaign, which was reported as working like a machine and gave the world the impression that Turkey had found in him a second von Moltke.

It is said now that Edhem Pasha is in disgrace, that he had little previous experience in warfare; that he is a creature of Isset Bey, and that he fell when that favorite of the Sultan went down. It is also stated that the Sultan has hitherto been afraid to send his best generals, such as Achmet, Fuad and Reschid Pasha, to the front, they being instead, kept in the most remote provinces.

No remarkable development, however, is expected from the appointment of Osman Pasha to command the Turkish forces operating against the Greeks in Thessaly, as apart from the dangers of swapping horses at the present critical juncture, Osman Pasha will be hampered by the Sultan's jealousy of determination to direct the military operations from the Yildiz Kiosk. The great value of Osman Pasha's presence at the front is his popularity with the army.

Osman Pasha has virtually been a prisoner in the Yildiz Kiosk. The Sultan dreads his popularity, although he used it as a protection, always having Osman Pasha accompany him on his weekly drives up to the occasion of the Selamluk when the Sultan himself, a tall, spare, miserably-looking figure, sat facing the horses, with his grizzled, resolute-looking old marshal opposite him. In his position as palace marshal, Osman Pasha had to seal every dish served to the Sultan, and never left the grounds of the palace without imperial permission.

Said Eddin Pasha, who is to succeed Ahmed Hifz Pasha in command of the Turkish army at Janina, is the general the Sultan sent to Crete in December last, to carry out the reform there in accordance with the Sultan's ideas. The ambassadors, however, demanded Said Eddin's recall, and after a threat from the powers of serious measures if the demand was refused, the Sultan yielded and Said Eddin was recalled.

Advices received here from Constantinople say that the war news in Turkish newspapers is very meager and altogether fails to give an idea of the Greeks' stubborn resistance, and of the Turkish loss, which must be considerable. The Turkish authorities are equally reticent and the foreign embassies are destitute of impartial news, and will be so until the military attaches arrive at the seat of operations.

The Cabinet Council at the Yildiz Kiosk yesterday discussed the enrollment of volunteers, and decided that as the treaty of Berlin forbids the use of irregulars, all the volunteers must wear the Turkish uniform and serve under regular officers appointed by the government. Out of 20,000 Albanian volunteers, one-half have accepted these conditions and others, who refused, have been sent home.

An official report gives the entire number of Turkish troops under arms as being 357,000, of which 217,000 are in European Turkey, said that discontent exists there at the fact that King George has not yet started for the front. His reserve is considered excessive. The feeling at Athens against Russia still runs high. The Greek government

has rejected Russia's offer to protect the Greek Orthodox in Turkey, Russia's eagerness to do so having caused doubts as to her motives, and the government of Greece has now begged Great Britain to protect the Orthodox. It is understood that in a message which the King is preparing he will invite all Greeks throughout the world to make sacrifices of money, as well as of blood.

The rumor in Athens today that the Greek warships were preparing to make a dash through the Dardanelles, caused much interest in military and naval circles. It was pointed out that the bombardment of small ports on the Albanian and Macedonian coasts does not require powerful ironclads, such as the Paara, Hydra and Spetzia, and these may try to run the gauntlet of the Turkish ships and forts in the straits. If only two of them succeed in getting through, the effect of their appearance in the Bosphorus would be incalculable. It is quite certain that, with their present armament, the Turkish warships would be powerless against them.

The Greek army at present is suffering from lack of medical supplies. The chloroform is nearly exhausted, and nurses, medicines, clinical thermometers, lint and surgical appliances are needed.

The attitude of the various Balkan States is closely watched in political circles. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is playing his own game, and is determined to profit to the utmost by Turkey's stress, apparently heedless of advice even from Russia.

The Servian Minister at Paris, in an interview, describes Servia's attitude as being one of strict neutrality. He added: "Bulgaria is in the same position as ourselves. She is more insistent, but there is no danger of trouble, and it is to the interest of the Porte to grant it to us."

The Servian Minister did not think the war would last long. He said the Greeks must not reckon upon a rising in Macedonia.

According to advices from Rome, relations between the Holy See and Turkey are entirely suspended. The whole influence of the Vatican is exerted toward inducing the powers to end Turkish rule in Europe, with the view of a great revival and reorganization of the Christian eastern church.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the fact that the war has not produced discord among the powers and has not modified the programme of the imperial visits, is regarded in official circles.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN.)

THE MORNING'S NEWS

—IN—

The Times

IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 1-16, 25, 26, 27, 32.

End of La Fiesta—Children's day at the tribunes—All-Fools' night in the streets—Constable Pyle murdered at Castaic—Board of Health row ended—Water question coming to the front—A man who wants to live in prison—Murderer of Loden makes a startling confession—Bold bull-fighters make a funny show—One masker arrested.

Southern California—Page 31.

Southern Pacific operations at Santa Monica—Whales in San Diego bay—Canalrig in Santa Ana Valley—Sale of Pasadena electric-light plant—Progress of work on Los Alamitos sugar factory—Suit over a Santa Barbara county paper—Wool clip of Pomona—Natural soap mine in San Bernardino.

Pacific Coast—Page 18.

Fratrie and suicide near Garlock—Murderer Hill wants to live so he may save souls—Masked men hold up a saloon in the suburbs of Sacramento—The Ashley girls to be evicted from the Baldwin Hotel at San Francisco—Howard S. wins the Spreckles handicap—Fugitive entertainment in San Francisco—Berkeley victorious in the intercollegiate field games—Spreckles and the Sugar Trust trying to head off Hawaiian competition—Purchasers of Bowers' dredger expect to clinch Count von Schmidt for damages—Phelan's unemployed shipped backed to San Francisco.

General Eastern—Pages 17, 18, 19.

Either Morrow or Waymire will succeed McKenna on the Circuit Bench—Secretary Sherman's plan to annex Hawaii to California as a county, under serious consideration by the Cabinet—Arrangements for the Anglo-American chess tournament—The President approves Gen. Miles' proposed visit to the seat of war in Europe—A Santa Monica man becomes violently insane while traveling—New Governor for the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home—Senatorial deadlock in Kentucky unbroke—Cashier Stickney's murderer pleads guilty—Mine disaster in the South—Death of Soap-maker Colgate—Beet-sugar manufacturers opposed to reciprocity with Hawaii—The Chief of Police of Denver fooled by a woman—Race war at Alexandria, Va.—Beatrice, Neb., flooded—A cyclone in Michigan.

Financial and Commercial—Page 30.

A big flurry in wheat owing to crop damage in California and the Graceland Turkish war—Corn and provisions move up in sympathy—Stock markets correspondingly depressed—New York bank statement—Foreign and domestic market reports—General business topics.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—For Southern California: Fair; warmer in the interior Sunday; light northerly winds shifting to westerly on the coast.

ONE OF TWO.

Circuit Bench Contest
Narrowed Down.

Either Morrow or Waymire Will
Get McKenna's Place.

Cabinet Has Hawaiian Annexation
Under Consideration.

Secretary Sherman's Plan to Attach
the Islands to California May Be
Adopted—The International Chess
Tournament—Washington Notes.

[BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—[Special Dispatch.] It is reported on good authority that the successor to McKenna on the bench will be a Californian. It lays between Morrow and Waymire, the chances seeming to favor the former.

Hawaiian annexation was discussed by the Cabinet today. The definite result will probably be announced in a few days. Present indications point to the adoption of Secretary Sherman's plan to attach the islands to California as a county.

The proposition from the British end of the proposed cable match between the American House of Representatives and the British House of Commons is that the match be played on five tables, with one player in charge of each table, each player to have two assistants to counsel and advise.

The British team will be as follows: Table No. 1—Strauss; Lord Folkestone and Sir Herbert Maxwell, assistants. Table No. 2—Hon. Horace Plunkett; Allhouse and McKenna, assistants. Table No. 3—John Parnell; J. Henniker Heaton and Lord Balcrores, assistants. Table No. 4—Athley Jones; Setonkar and Lord Warkworth, assistants. Table No. 5—F. W. Wilson or Charles Shaw; Bronley Davenport and Dalbair, assistants.

The American team has not been announced. Gen. Wheeler of Alabama and Mr. Pearson of North Carolina are interesting themselves very earnestly in the task of selecting players on the part of the House for the proposed game. The representatives from whom they will probably be chosen are: Richard Pearson, North Carolina; Richard C. Shannon, New York; Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; David A. De Armond, Missouri; C. A. Swanson, Virginia; R. G. Cousins, Iowa; Gen. David B. Henderson, Iowa; Wallace T. Foote, New Jersey; C. V. Beach, Ohio; R. W. Parker, New Jersey; Adolph Myer, Louisiana; John S. Williams, Mississippi.

A series of preliminary games to test the skill of the contestants has been in progress at the Capitol. The lobby back of the Speaker's desk has been the scene of the games. It is said that some good playing has been done and there is hope that the Americans will be able to hold up their end of the affair. It has been found that a play can be made and announced to the opponent within three minutes.

SEWALL HOUSE BURNED.

A Historic Landmark of the Revolution Wiped Out.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

WOBURN (Mass.), April 24.—Word was received here that the Sewall House at Burlington, one of the historic landmarks in the town, was destroyed by fire last night. The Sewall House was known in history as the dwelling which sheltered John Hancock and Samuel Adams, April 19, 1775, after the battle of Lexington. Many ancient relics were lost. Mr. Sewall and family barely escaped with their lives.

Cycling at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), April 24.—Tonight's bicycle racing at the Coliseum was witnessed by 2500 people. Results:

One mile, open, professional: Jay Eaton won. Reprize second, Weinig third; time 2:09 3-5.
One mile, consolation, professional: O. L. Stevens won. C. B. Jack second. Gonzales of City of Mexico third; time 2:16 3-5.

THE FIESTA NUMBER.

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(COAST RECORD.)

FRATRICIDAL STRIFE

A GORY TRAGEDY IN NUGGET GULCH NEAR GARLOCK.

Three Brothers Have a Quarrel, One Kills the Other Then Commits Suicide.

CAUSE OF THE CRIME UNKNOWN

CORONER EN ROUTE FROM BAKERSFIELD TO INVESTIGATE.

Purchasers of Bowers' Dredger Expected to Mulet Count von Schmidt for Damages—Unemployed Towed Back to the Bay.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

GARLOCK (Cal.) April 24.—The miners of Nugget Gulch, a small camp about four miles northeast of here, were startled yesterday afternoon by two pistol shots. They hurried to the scene, and were horrified to see the body of Ben Nugget, a man well known in the gulch, lying in a pool of blood. He had been shot through the head, and near him, holding the smoking revolver in his hand, stood his brother John. Before the latter could be secured, he turned the weapon on himself, and with a cry of defiance, blew out his own brains, and fell dead on the body of his elder brother.

THE CORONER INVESTIGATING. RANDSBURG, April 24.—Yesterday afternoon at Nugget Gulch, near Garlock, three brothers, Ben, John, and William Higgins, quarreled, when Ben shot John killing him instantly, and then turned the gun upon himself and committed suicide. William reported the matter immediately, but refuses to tell what the quarrel was about. No further reliable data can be obtained before the arrival of the coroner, who is now on the way from Bakersfield. All were miners.

SEEDED RAISINS.

The Plant at Fresno to Be Doubled

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

FRESNO, April 24.—Col. William Forsyth of the Forsyth Seeded Raisin Company, has interested eastern capital in his industry, and work will begin next week on a new factory of double the size and three times the capacity of the present business. Twenty, instead of ten machines, will be operated this season, and the output will be increased from one to three carloads a day. Additional capital to the amount of \$100,000 will be invested in the enterprise.

BOWERS' DREDGER.

The Purchasers Expected to Clutch Count von Schmidt for Damages.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—A big deal in which a number of capitalists are interested closed yesterday when S. L. Theller, a San Francisco capitalist, purchased from Bowers all his interest in his hydraulic dredging invention for the States of Oregon and California. The purchase price was \$250,000, and the deal was engineered for Mr. Theller by Attorney A. C. Aiken of this city. Mr. Bowers recently won a suit in the United States Supreme Court, in which it was declared that his patent had been infringed upon by Count von Schmidt. The decision was wide in its scope, and practically gave to Bowers the control of the system of hydraulic dredging. With the purchase of Bowers' rights in California and Oregon goes the judgment for damages that is yet to be rendered against von Schmidt, which is hoped by the purchaser, may reach \$200,000.

PHELAN'S UNEMPLOYED.

Sheriff Cunningham Ships Them Back to San Francisco.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

STOCKTON, April 24.—This morning the brigade of unemployed were persuaded by officers to leave the freight cars which they had taken possession of and march into camp a few blocks from the Courthouse. Provisions were again solicited, and they were given breakfast. Sheriff Cunningham then made the men a proposition to furnish them transportation back to San Francisco. At first they rejected this, declaring that there was nothing for them at the metropolis, but at length they agreed to accept the offer, and will leave this afternoon on a barge towed by a steamer for San Francisco. Leader Leffingwell intimated that the men would force the captain of the steamer to take them up the Sacramento River, instead of to San Francisco.

WANTS TO SAVE SOULS.

Murderer Hill's Unlucky Plan for Executive Clemency.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

OAKLAND, April 24.—Benjamin Hill, the man who murdered the Supreme Court justice, declares must hang, wants Gov. Budd to commute his sentence to life imprisonment, that he may become a convict missionary and save souls in prison.

"If it is the Lord's will that I should die on the scaffold, I am ready," said Hill. "But I am a Christian, and I can do a great deal of good on earth if the Governor will allow me to pursue my work in the penitentiary. I will promise to devote the rest of my life to the saving of souls."

Hill shot his wife to death because she would not live with him.

STANFORD ORATORS.

They Beat Berkeley in a Debating Contest.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Stanford came off with flying colors in the debate with the University of California at Metropolitan Temple tonight. The question for debate was: "Resolved, that each member of the Cabinet should have a seat in Congress."

The question was accompanied by the following explanation of its meaning: "By the Cabinet we mean the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, Interior and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General. 'Beat and vote' are not to be construed to mean possessing a vote, but to mean that the Cabinet members may, on being summoned, or voluntarily, speak upon the floor of either house."

California took the affirmative of the question, with the following speakers: Charles C. Cohn, Adolph L. Well and J. A. Overstreet. Stanford for the negative was represented by Miss Londa L. Stebbins, John M. Switzer and A. B. Morgan.

The judges were Niles Scaries, Col.

John P. Irish and James Deering. President Kellogg announced that judgment would be given on points of argument and the skill with which these arguments were presented.

SCHAFFER IS SILLY.

His Weakness in Fairy Tales About

SANTA CRUZ, April 24.—Henry Schaffer, who claims to have overheard a conversation at his mine in Arizona between two men who said they were the murderers of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams at Emanuel Church, is known here. He came to this country several months ago. He posed as owner of rich mines in San Bernardino county, one of which he sold for \$35,000 and was about to sell another for \$40,000. While here he bargained for the purchase of the Mountain Vine Company's mine, a fine hotel at Sequel and several ranches, the whole aggregating \$75,000. Schaffer was satisfied and said he would have the money ready when the deal was made. On the day appointed for the transfer of the property, Schaffer disappeared and has not been heard of until recently in Salinas. Schaffer was regarded as a simple-minded old fellow who had a weakness for telling fairy stories regarding his wealth.

ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

Fatal Accident Details an Old Couple in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—What is believed to have been the accidental asphyxiation of a gas fixture caused the death, by asphyxiation, of Mrs. Henry Lammer today, and the narrow escape from the same fate of her husband. When the odor of gas induced the members of the household to break open the door this morning, the lifeless body of the woman was found on the bed, while on the floor, half-way to the door was the seemingly lifeless body of her husband. He had evidently been awakened by the suffocating effects of the gas and had endeavored to reach the door, falling, however, on the way. It is still uncertain whether or not Lammer will recover. They were a well-to-do old couple, and no suspicion of intentional asphyxiation is considered reasonable by the coroner.

Chacon Sent to His Doom.

SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.) April 24.—Augustin Chacon, the murderer of Pablo Salcido, was sentenced to hang today by Judge Rouse this afternoon. Chacon belonged to a gang of thieves operating around Morenci. He was captured in a fight with a posse, after he had been wounded. Salcido was one of the posse when he was killed.

Durrant's Mother Interceding.

SACRAMENTO, April 24.—Mrs. Durrant, mother of Theodore Durrant, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lamont at Emanuel Church in San Francisco over two years ago, was at the Capitol today for the purpose of interceding with Gov. Budd for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment, but she was not accorded the audience she sought.

Third Brigade Encamped.

SANTA CRUZ, April 24.—Gen. M. W. Muller, Col. J. F. Wright and Serg. Maj. Parsons of Fresno; Col. J. W. Guthrie, Col. R. L. Peeler of Sacramento; Maj. A. L. Nichols of San Francisco; and Maj. F. S. Rice of Bakersfield, Maj. G. G. Grants of Stockton, arrived this evening to make arrangements for a week's encampment in August. Third Brigade, numbering 1200 men.

A Saloon Held Up.

SACRAMENTO, April 24.—Tonight two masked men entered Charles Schneider's roadside saloon, a mile east of the city, and robbed him of a small sum of money. They also went through the cash register, and the two men in the saloon and then decamped. Deputy sheriffs were sent out, and are now searching for them.

Coos Bay Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The following passengers left on the Coos Bay for San Pedro: F. Newman and wife, J. Davis.

SAVED BY HIS FRIENDS.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR THE PACIFIC SOLDIERS' HOME.

Col. Smith's Transfer from Leavenworth to Santa Monica Regarded as a somewhat Extraordinary Practical Vindication for the Officer.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.) LEAVENWORTH (Kan.) April 24.—[Special Dispatch.] Gov. Smith this afternoon received word from Hampton, Va., where the national board of managers is in session, that he will be transferred to the Pacific branch at Santa Monica. He will exchange with the governor of that branch. While this is practically a vindication of Col. Smith, it is considered here as having been made only upon certain conditions, these conditions being that the board of managers shall not be again annoyed by complaints against his misrule. This is the finale of a series of disturbances which began here in 1887. The colonel has been twice investigated by the board, and once by a special committee of Congress. By the latter it was recommended that he be immediately dismissed. So it comes as a surprise to the people here that he has been transferred. He has a host of friends and a like number of enemies, the former men of influence and importance; the latter principally among the old soldiers under his control. During the Congressional investigation he was found guilty of drunkenness, mistreatment of old soldiers and misappropriation of government property. He will leave here about July 1 for his new station.

An Overflow in Nebraska.

OMAHA, April 24.—A special to the Bee from Beatrice says heavy rains have caused the Blue River to overflow its banks about 10 o'clock this morning. The river came up so rapidly that people on the lowlands were unable to escape from their dwellings, and took refuge in the upper stories and in trees. Citizens with boats were rescued at daylight, rescuing the imprisoned people. It is not thought any lives have been lost, though damage to property will be heavy.

State Highway Commissioners.

SACRAMENTO, April 24.—It was announced this afternoon that the Governor had appointed Marsden Manson, Editor of the State, War, Navy, Treasury, Interior and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General. 'Beat and vote' are not to be construed to mean possessing a vote, but to mean that the Cabinet members may, on being summoned, or voluntarily, speak upon the floor of either house."

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The judges were Niles Scaries, Col.

Australians Defeated Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Australian ball tossers met defeat again today. This time the Reliance team of Oakland won the game, but the Australians played a better game than usual. The score was 23 to 19.

SUGAR TRUST PLANS

A SCHEME TO HEAD OFF HAWAIIAN COMPETITION.

Why Searies Bought an Interest in the California Beet-sugar Industry of Spreckels.

CHINO FACTORY INDEPENDENT.

OXNARDS HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED TO JOIN THE COMBINE.

Beet-sugar Manufacturers Opposed to Reciprocity with Hawaii—The Hawaiian Planters are in High Hope.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—[Special Dispatch.] "Although Spreckels has sold an interest in his factory at Watsonville to the Sugar Trust, I do not think that the corporation will secure control of the beet-sugar production on the Coast. The Chino factory has not been sold, nor even an offer for any of its stock received by myself or any of the stockholders."

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the Chino factory, so stated his position today, after reading an interview with Spreckels printed this morning, telling of the success of Secretary Searies on the Coast.

Oxnard continued: "The Chino factory, owned by myself, my brothers and Messrs. Cutting of New York, will continue to be run as an independent refinery. In addition, the Anaheim factory, when finished, I think, will not be sold. The widespread concern, owned by San Francisco people, is not for sale. The only other beet-sugar factories in the country are two owned by us in Nebraska, a small one in Wisconsin, which started this year, and one of small capacity in New Mexico. Whether these latter could be bought I do not know, but they would cut but little figure in controlling the production of the country at any event."

Oxnard, who is opposing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty as a representative of the beet-sugar producers of the United States, is hopeful that the Senate committee on the subject in the pending tariff bill. He predicts that no more capital will be put into the sugar-beet business in California unless this treaty is abrogated.

THE TRUST SCARED.

A Scheme to Head Off Competition by Hawaiian Planters.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Com-

menting upon the result of the recent visit of John E. Searies to this Coast, the Chronicle says:

"The recent agreement between John E. Searies, secretary of the sugar trust, and Claus Spreckels, whereby the trust secured a large interest in the beet-sugar industry in this State, has more behind it than mere desire to strengthen the hold of the sugar trust with American refineries."

"The beet-sugar industry of California threatened the sugar trust, and both the trust and the beet-sugar industry by the rich planters of Hawaii, whose contract with the American Sugar Refining Company, the Columbia Sugar Refining Company, and the Hawaiian planters are backed by an immensely wealthy syndicate, and if the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Hawaii is maintained, the product of the island plantations will make the Pacific Coast a controlling factor in the price of sugar in the United States. For the reason that should the trust make excessive prices for granulated beet sugar, consumers could fall back upon the Hawaiian sugar, which is produced in San Francisco, where they are prepared to erect a great refinery here independent of the trust refineries controlled by Spreckels."

"Should the planters of the islands be able to induce the United States to annex Hawaii they can, by an outlay of about \$25,000 per plantation, add to their sugar-bolling plants machinery enough to produce granulated sugar and put on the American market competition with the product of the trust refineries."

"The object of the sugar trust in the deal with Spreckels was primarily to head off competition from the beet-sugar refineries of Hawaii, which are controlled by Spreckels. This was accomplished in the recent transaction, whereby an interest in the Watsonville refinery and interests in other beet-sugar industries controlled by Spreckels were purchased by the trust, though the seller declares that he still holds the controlling interest."

PACIFIC SHORT LINE.

The Sioux City and Western Will Be Built.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SIoux CITY (Iowa), April 24.—Donald McLean, the builder of the Pacific Short Line, and the projector of the Sioux City and Western Railway, has returned to Sioux City after an absence of four months in Salt Lake, Ogden and San Francisco.

He said: "The Sioux City and Western will be built. There is no longer any doubt about it. At no time was there in my mind any serious apprehension of the consummation of my scheme. I have been very busy, but through has been long and tedious work, but that work has been accomplished. The several companies whose alliance was necessary to the carrying out of the system have been organized, and almost all the right-of-way has been secured. That part which is taking time is the strips of right-of-way which are now being secured by government possessions, which only need re-plating. The right-of-way through the Breckwith Pass is mine. The work of construction will be commenced in June and will be started simultaneously from O'Neill, Ogden and Salt Lake."

Death of Antonio Mora.

NEW YORK, April 24.—It is reported that Antonio Mora, who was recently awarded a large amount of money by the Spanish government in the settlement of claims growing out of the destruction of property in Cuba, died today.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Herald confirms the report of the death of Antonio Mora, to whom Spain in 1895 paid nearly \$1,000,000 as settlement of claims for the confiscation of property in Cuba.

Kelley Pleaded Guilty.

SOMERSWORTH (N. H.) April 24.—Joseph E. Kelley, charged with the murder of Cashier Joseph E. Sweeney of the Great Falls National Bank, this city, pleaded guilty in the Municipal Court, before Judge Knapp, today.

Fort Logan H. Root.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—By direction of the President, the military post near the city of Little Rock, Ark., will hereafter be known as Fort Logan H. Root, in honor of the late Major Logan H. Root, a colonel of volunteers of that name.

TRAGEDY AT OGDEN.

John Ross Murders His Wife, Then Kills Himself.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SALT LAKE (Utah), April 24.—A special to the Tribune from Ogden, Utah, says: John Ross, the advance agent of the J. S. Lindsay dramatic company, shot and instantly killed his wife at the union depot tonight as she was leaving for Butte, Mont. He then turned the pistol upon himself with fatal effect. His wife was formerly Miss Carter of Salt Lake, and a daughter of H. E. Carter of Industrial Army fame. The couple had not lived happily together for some time past.

On the body of Ross was found a letter in which he asked the public not to judge harshly, as he loved the woman and could not live without her. It was 8:20 p.m. when three shots in quick succession and another a minute later started the passengers and employees around the depot. One of the bullets took effect near the woman's heart and she fell upon the platform. When Officer McManus reached the spot the man was lying only a short distance away, with blood flowing from a bullet hole in the temple and a pistol still in his hand.

Coroner Ternes was called and after viewing the remains ordered the bodies taken to Riching parlors. The woman had come to the depot to take the night train to Butte to escape, he thought, the man who caused her death.

Until a short time ago Ross was playing with the J. S. Lindsay Dramatic company, it seems that he had been married to the woman, but that she had left him and was leading a wayward life.

MISS FINK IS A FRAUD.

THAT IS WHAT DENVER'S CHIEF OF POLICE THINKS.

He Secured Transportation for Her to Los Angeles, Thinking She Was a Very Unfortunate Woman, but Now He Thinks Otherwise.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

DENVER, April 24.—[Special Dis-

patch.] Developments have convinced Chief of Police Russell that he was badly imposed upon by Miss Helena Fink, an alleged deaf and dumb woman, whom he befriended by securing her railroad tickets to Los Angeles. It turns out that Miss Helena has been playing the police of other cities with weird stories of her misfortunes, that she has been robbed in various realms, and that she has dead and dying relatives in most of the towns of the United States and Holland, as well.

The story of Miss Fink's hardships was to the effect she arrived in Denver after almost incredible experiences of hardship, bound from New York to Los Angeles, where she said her mother had died, and was awaiting her daughter's arrival to be buried. She had been robbed in Columbus, O., and her only living relative, an uncle, had left for Holland, and there was no one to assist her.

A subscription was taken up by the police, and Miss Fink was sent on her way, rejoicing. The police of Columbus, O., report that one Anna Fink, representing herself as having been robbed while en route to Colorado Springs, was assisted to Denver. After she left the Ohio town they discovered that her brother, who she claimed to have just buried, was alive and sharing the proceeds of Miss Fink's pathetic story. The Columbus officials asked for an investigation, but they were too late, for the visitor left for Los Angeles this morning, with strong letters to the Southern Pacific, invoking generosity in the matter of transportation.

THE HAMILTON MURDER.

The Accused Wife Pleads not Guilty to the Charge.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SALT LAKE (Utah), April 24.—At the preliminary hearing of T. F. Seddon and Mrs. Hamilton this morning, in connection with the death of J. H. Hamilton, Justice Sommer ordered that Seddon be discharged. The assistant county attorney then read the complaint, charging Mrs. Hamilton with the murder of her husband, to which she pleaded "not guilty."

A change of venue to Justice Wenger's court, where the hearing will take place on Monday next, Seddon has evidently made some statement to the officials which satisfies them that he is not guilty of the murder, but nothing very definite as to his statement has yet been made public. He will go on the witness-stand Monday.

COLGATE'S CLEAN RECORD.

He Made Soap and Opposed Vice All His Life.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, April 24.—Samuel Colgate, who amassed a fortune which runs into the millions in the manufacture of soap and perfumery, died last night at home at 100 West 12th street, of heart disease and dropsy. He had been ill for several weeks.

Mr. Colgate was born in this city March 22, 1822. For many years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Baptist Missionary Union; a member of the Finance Committee of the American Tract Society, and president of the Baptist Union of New York City. He was one of the organizers of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice.

An Embussing Cashier.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.) April 24.—Auditor of Public Accounts McCullough has notified the directors of the Illinois Loan Savings Association of Park, Ill., that I. N. Weaver, the cashier, is an embezzler to the amount of \$30,000, perhaps more. That amount, the auditor has detailed Inspector Morrow to proceed to Park and conduct an examination of the association's books. Weaver said to have been short three times previous to this, when his books were examined, the last time two years ago, but each time was allowed to hold his position, the shortage being made good.

The Longest Trial in the Record of the County.

RIVERSIDE, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] The trial of the case of Hart vs. Church will go on record as the longest trial ever tried in this county. It has been before the court two weeks, and the testimony for the prosecution was not completed until Saturday noon, even though evening sessions have been held. Attorneys hope to send the case to the jury next Saturday, but it is not unlikely that the trial may go over into the fourth week.

The defense began the examination of witnesses Saturday afternoon. William H. McRobb, Jr., R. P. R. Strange and others testified that Mrs. Hart's reputation for truth and veracity is very poor, and that various parties had stated that they would not believe her under any circumstances. The deposition of Dr. Woodruff of Phoenix was read. He stated that at the time Mrs. Hart's brother, George, testified to being in Phoenix and seeing suspicious acts between Hart and Mrs. Church, he was telegraphing him in Phoenix on account to Phoenix, which he declined to do.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—A break in the levee, twenty feet wide, occurred at Barton's sawmill, just below Baton Rouge, but was speedily closed.

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CLARK HAS GONE CRAZY.

HE BECAME DERANGED WHILE CROSSING THE RANGE.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

A Santa Monica Man En Route to Kansas City Suffering from a Severe Attack of Dementia—Had to Be Tied to His Seat.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

PUEBLO (Colo.) April 24.—Henry L. Clark, a well-dressed young man about 35 years of age, was taken from the Denver and Rio Grande California express at 7 o'clock this morning suffering from a severe attack of dementia. He became deranged while crossing the range, and at Salida he became so violent that it required five men to tie him to a seat in the car. In a rational moment this morning he said that he was a stationary engineer at Santa Monica, Cal., and that he was on his way to Kansas City to visit relatives. He had \$134 in money and a ticket from Ogden to Kansas City and return, good for ninety days.

WHITES EXCITED.

An Attack by Negroes Expected at Alexandria, Va.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A telephone message received from Alexandria, Va., at 11:45 o'clock tonight stated that it was rumored that 400 negroes from Arlington were near the city and would come in between midnight and 1 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the militia appeared on the militia, and from 1000 to 1500 wildly-excited men were soon parading the streets. The Alexandria Light Infantry, which had arranged to go to New York and take part in the Grant memorial ceremonies, has been ordered by the Mayor not to leave the city until further orders.

At 1:15 a.m. reports reached here from Alexandria that a mob of negroes had attacked the whites and police on guard at the Lacey house. It is reported that shots were exchanged and one policeman killed. It is impossible to confirm the best place in Alexandria, there is no communication with that city.

When the news that negroes were marching on the city was sifted down it was traced to irresponsible rumors, and as the time passed and no attacking party arrived the excitement calmed, and the citizens appreciated that they had been the victims of sensationalism. The militia have returned to their armory, and only the police of the city remain on duty. No attack was made on Lacey's house, and the reported killing of a policeman is without fact or foundation. The only shooting was that of some toughs, who were enjoying the turmoil of the city. The rumors of the approaching negro throng originated in the story of an old colored man, who related to an operator that a number of negroes were discussing the lynching of McCoy. He exaggerated the story, and wired it to the Alexandria Times. The excitement there was intense, and all the white male population armed itself, the militia and fire department were ordered out, and the city was in a state of alarm. The attack was expected. Senseless rumors from one point and another kept up the tension until nearly 2 a.m., when the excitement subsided for want of fuel.

CYCLONE IN MICHIGAN.

Havoc Wrought in the Little Town of One of the Counties.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAGINAW (Mich.) April 24.—A special to the Courier-Herald from Omer, Saginaw county, says that a cyclone struck that town at 5:30 this evening, completely demolishing the general store of W. R. Clouston, whose residence was also torn down, and not a board can be found within 300 feet of its former location. Mr. and Mrs. Hagley were blown sixty feet into the air and both were fatally hurt. Mr. Clouston's loss is \$15,000 on buildings and \$3000 on stock. The Presbyterian Church was damaged to the extent of \$500.

The cyclone lasted but a moment and was followed by a terrific rain. The cloud was funnel-shaped and took a northeasterly direction. When it reached the woods trees were uprooted and carried into the air.

Gold for Export.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury today received a telegram from Assistant Treasurer Jordan at New York, stating that \$997,000 gold had been ordered for export. This is the first withdrawal of any considerable amount since July 22, 1896, when \$2,000,000 was withdrawn.

Tennessee Exposition.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) April 24.—All the principal buildings of the Centennial Exposition are receiving exhibits. The Government buildings, the State buildings, the exhibits intended for it can be placed in position, and the exhibits of the interior and heavy departments were moved from the cars into the building today. The absence of rain has permitted unobstructed work on buildings and grounds during the week, and the unfinished State buildings are nearing completion.

Episcopal Missionary Council.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.) April 24.—The annual convention of the missionary council of the Episcopal Church of the United States will be held in Milwaukee, commencing Tuesday, October 10. Bishop Nicholson has been notified that the invitation which he extended to the board to meet in Milwaukee when the semi-centennial of the diocese is to be celebrated, has been accepted.

RIVERSIDE.

The Longest Trial in the Record of the County.

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AMUSEMENTS—

UNDER CANVAS.

AT 10th AND GRAND AVENUE.
8 NIGHTS, BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 26. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2:30 p.m.

PROF. CENTRY'S FAMOUS

DOG AND PONY SHOW

The World's Best Trained Animal Exhibition; 100 Superbly Educated Dogs, Ponies and other Big Features follow.
Parade Monday on the Principal Streets,
Starting Promptly at Noon.

FIESTA PARK—(Late Fiesta Tribunes.)

Grand Avenue, Picnic Ground and Twelfth Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
MERCHANTS' AD.-SIGN CO., Proprietors.
W. B. WILSHIRE, Pres. LOUIS W. BUCKLEY, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

First Special Attraction.

GREEKS RETREAT.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVENTEEN.)

as a solid guarantee of the localization of the war and as a safeguard of peace. This statement, however, forms a contrast with the news from Toulon today, announcing that the entire French Mediterranean squadron was taking on board provisions, coal and ammunition, in order to sail for the Levant if necessary, tomorrow.

THE TRIUMPH OF GREECE.

It Can Not Be Prevented Unless Turkey Wins Out Soon.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A dispatch to the World from London says, "Unless Turkey can bring the war to a rapid termination, the triumph of Greece cannot be prevented, so it is asserted in quarters here in which the real situation is thoroughly understood, and especially the desperate state of the Sultan's finances. Therefore Osman Pasha, the hero of Epirus, has been sent to the front with orders to strike a decisive blow without loss of time."

The panic that is prevailing at the Yildiz Kiosk, too, is plainly shown by the dispatches of the Russian envoy from Constantinople to Sofia, to stay the menacing demands of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, which the Porte is ready to refuse or concede.

The situation is deemed to be so critical and unless Osman Pasha can gain a conspicuous triumph, the cataclysm of Constantinople, which the powers have disgracefully compromised themselves in trying to prevent, may come at any moment.

In ministerial circles here, where a quick defeat of Greece is regarded as the surest and least unsafe condition of a highly dangerous complication, the new developments are causing consternation. The increase of popular sympathy for Greece, caused by the gallant conduct of their troops following the first defeats, has amounted to a revolution.

The incapacity of the European concert is at last universally admitted, and its conclusions can now be safely ignored.

King George, after great effort, has saved his people, and can now afford to be moderate. A speedy peace may be expected, both on the frontier and in Crete.

The prevalent feeling here undoubtedly was, that as Greece had followed a provocative policy, she should be prepared to pay the penalty.

In ministerial circles and the ministerial press little comment was made of the hope that the campaign would be short, sharp and decisive, and the events of this week have produced a marked modification in these sentiments, added probably by a growing suspicion that Russian diplomacy is egging the Turks on with an eye to some big eventual coup perilous to British interests.

The confident expectation that the Turkish army would make short work of the Greeks has been signally falsified, and now the recall and disgrace of Edhem Pasha leads to the belief that the successes he had gained had been far less substantial than was supposed, and at an expense of life to the Turks little short of disaster.

WILL NOT REMAIN LOCAL.

German Feeling is That the War Will Involve All Europe.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

BERLIN, April 24.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.] The war between Greece and Turkey monopolizes public attention in Germany. The opinion is expressed in political and diplomatic circles that the war will not finish soon, and that it will not remain local very long. It is stated in government circles that Germany's interests have already been vitally engaged, and it seems to be a foregone conclusion, whatever the final outcome of the present troubles, that the political readjustment of the oriental question will also lead to a readjustment of the powers' alliances. The entente between Germany and Austria on the one side and Russia and France on the other, will, it is believed, become much closer in the near future. The pour parlers between Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister in Paris, while they only touched upon the mutual attitude of Germany and France in the oriental question, were significant, as also is the visit of Emperor William to Vienna and that of Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg.

A diplomat who was a member of Emperor William's suite during the trip to Vienna said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "The main efforts of the powers will be directed toward keeping the Greek war confined to narrow limits, but the success of their endeavors is doubtful, if Turkey declines to comply, declaring she will observe neutrality during the war between Turkey and Greece. This refusal of Bulgaria to acknowledge her vassalage to Turkey is regarded as a very important departure, and as foreshadowing a declaration of the independence of Bulgaria."

OSMAN PASHA'S PLAN.

Turkish Forces Will Be Withdrawn from Epirus.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

PARIS, April 24.—It is stated in a dispatch from Constantinople this evening that Osman Pasha's plan of campaign is to recall all the Turkish forces in Epirus, leaving only a strong garrison at Janina, and to send the rest of the province. The Turkish army in Epirus would thus be able to effect a junction with the army in Thessaly, by marching northward round the mountains dividing the two provinces. Osman Pasha would eventually have the whole Turkish force at his disposal, and would be able to deal a decisive blow.

Greeks in Turkish Territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Latest advices from the seat of war indicate that the Greek forces have penetrated into Turkish territory, reaching the rear of Ellassona, on the Mount Olympus side, which is most serious news for the Turks, if true. Divisions of the Turkish army stationed at Monastir and Salonica are about to start for Ellassona.

A Revolt in Albania.

LONDON, April 24.—According to dispatches today, an insurrection has broken out in Albania. Turkish troops are said to be participating in the revolt.

French Squadron Sailing.

TOULON, April 24.—The entire French squadron is taking on board provisions, coal and ammunition in order to sail for the Levant tomorrow.

A Turkish Victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Edhem Pasha telegraphs that Thursday the Korkin division of the Turkish army pursued the enemy and captured a quantity of ammunition, provisions and rifles. The dispatch adds that

in the processions proceeded either to the church, or to the cathedral to take part in the religious services. The King and Queen of Greece and the whole official world were present at the cathedral mass.

THE DOMINANT NOTE.

War Talk is Rampant at the British Capital.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LONDON, April 24.—[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.] The dominant note of everything in London is war. It is discussed eagerly by all classes from Cabinet ministers down to the rif-raff of the East End, although the specialists are muddled as to the whereabouts of most of the places named. In consequence there is such a demand for war maps that the dealers have been unable to supply it.

The comments heard show a curious state of affairs. The sympathies with the Greeks are run up to the Conservatives lauding the Turks, and the Liberals hoping for the Greek's success, while in Ireland, where one would expect universal sympathy for Greece, there is an amazing amount of plaudits for Turkey on the ground that the Turks are good fighters. The comments on the war are becoming more or less heated. Letters from Mr. Gladstone lately have added fuel to the fire. He says that the six powers, "with the incomparable maladroitness which has distinguished them throughout, have said, in acts, to the Greeks: 'You shall carry on your work in Crete. We'll do the war-work of the Turks there.'"

"It is thus they have driven the Greeks into Macedonia," remarks Mr. Gladstone, "and it is any incredible shame that the incomparable bungling of the powers and the sacrifices of honor, decency and humanity, in order to preserve peace have caused war."

The war has opened wide the purses of the Greeks abroad, and quantities of drafts for from \$5 to \$50 are coming from the United States and Canada for the Greek defense fund. Probably close upon \$500,000 have passed through London for Greece in the past three weeks. A prominent London banker said: "We only represent four banks in the United States and Canada, from which these small drafts come, but if these represent anything like a fair proportion of the sums forwarded by American banks, which we think is undoubtedly the case, the total amount sent to Greece from America is close upon a million pounds sterling. Besides these American contributions, the Greek merchants of London are forwarding large subscriptions of money and material."

The Daily Chronicle and the Star have opened funds for the wounded, and the amount subscribed will be sent to the Crown Princess of Greece. Regarding the course of the war, the Associated Press learns that the ambassadors of three of the powers in London believe the war will be over in three weeks, and that when the Turks capture Larissa, the Sultan of Turkey will order the powers to intervene in the interests of peace. Meanwhile, it is said that Great Britain has declined to agree to the proposition of Count Muraviev to abstain from intervention until one of the belligerents appeals for help. Marquis of Salisbury being of the opinion that such an appeal will never be made, and that in the mean time circumstances may arise necessitating action upon the part of the powers.

GREEKS IN TURKEY.

Ambassadors Trying to Prevent Their Expulsion.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—The Ambassadors of the powers, at a meeting just held, have decided to address identical notes to the Turkish government, asking that the Greeks employed by the foreign ministers, consulates and hospitals, and all Greek ecclesiastics be permitted to remain in Turkey. The Ambassadors also contemplate the use of their good offices in behalf of Greeks who represent the interests of foreign capital, and finally will recommend, in any case, that the Turkish government should observe moderation in carrying out the expulsion of Greeks. The question is a very serious one, as at Constantinople alone there are 40,000 Greeks, and throughout Turkey, 200,000 Greeks. Fears are expressed that disturbances will occur during the Greek Easter-tide, which begins today. Nevertheless notice was read in all the mosques yesterday, enjoining Turks not to molest peaceful Greeks, the war being a matter between the two armies.

Izzet Bey was unexpectedly summoned to Yildiz Kiosk yesterday, and it is now supposed the Sultan has reinstated him as his favorite and second secretary.

BULGARIA IS SAUCY.

Refuses to Obey Turkey's Mandate. May Declare Its Independence.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—As previously announced in these dispatches, the Turkish government some days ago called upon Bulgaria as a vassal of Turkey to break off all diplomatic relations with Greece, and to expel the Greek consuls and Greeks from Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarian government took the matter under consideration, and it is now announced, that they declined to comply, declaring she will observe neutrality during the war between Turkey and Greece. This refusal of Bulgaria to acknowledge her vassalage to Turkey is regarded as a very important departure, and as foreshadowing a declaration of the independence of Bulgaria.

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a portion of the fifth division, occupying Diskata, maintained the position, inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, and captured two prisoners. The Turkish commander-in-chief announces fighting at Milon, Thursday. A sharp fusillade began at Tehay-Hissar at 11 o'clock that night.

The Situation in Crete.

CANEA (Island of Crete), April 24.—The negotiations with the Insurgents have been successful. The Insurgents agree to lay down their arms on condition that the Turkish garrison leaves Sitia.

CANEA, April 24.—4:50 p.m.—Capt. Chermide, in command of the international forces at Candia, has asked for reinforcements. The Insurgents are closing around the town and the Turks are abandoning their positions around the fort. There are Greek regulars among the Insurgents who are commanded by Chief Korakas.

Albanian Insurgents.

SOFIA (Bulgaria), April 24.—An insurgent band has invaded Macedonia under a leader who was recently placed under surveillance. Other insurgent bands have gone north with the intention of crossing the frontier, working round and meeting the first insurgent band in Macedonia.

Greek Moratorium.

VIENNA, April 24.—The Neue Freie Presse says King George of Greece, by a decree dated April 18, has granted a moratorium of a month. This moratorium means general suspension of debts until a more convenient time at a subsequent date.

A Dash Through the Dardanelles. ATHENS, April 24.—It is rumored that Greek warships are preparing to make a dash through the Dardanelles.

Edhem Pasha Wounded.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Athens says it is rumored there Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander-in-chief, was wounded in the right arm in recent fighting in Miloussa Pass. It is further announced that the Turkish troops are leaving Crete for an unknown destination.

Unfounded Reports.

SOFIA (Bulgaria), April 24.—It was semi-officially announced this evening that all reports of the general mobilization of the Bulgarian army are unfounded.

Gen. Miles's Departure.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Gen. Miles has been notified of the President's approval of his projected visit to the seat of war in Europe. He will leave Washington early in May, being accompanied by Capt. M. B. Maus of his personal staff.

Greek Reinforcements.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Four hundred and fifty Greeks sailed today for Havre, en route to the seat of war in Europe, to join their native country and Turkey.

Italian Volunteers Detained.

ROME, April 24.—The departure of Italian volunteers for Greece is being prevented by the police of the various towns.

Garibaldi Lionized.

ATHENS, April 24.—Rocotti Garibaldi visited the "Studio" Club, where he received the municipal council. An address which he made created intense enthusiasm. He was followed to his hotel by thousands of persons.

DEBOE NOT YET ELECTED

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK IN KENTUCKY UNBROKEN.

Republicans Disappointed in a Test Vote Taken on the New Census. No Election Expected Before Next Wednesday.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

FRANKFORT (Ky.), April 24.—More interest than ever was manifested in the Legislature by the public today in consequence of the possibility of a Senator being elected. The steering committee discovered in the early forenoon that many Republicans were absent on pairs. Their failure to return prevented a quorum. Nevertheless the temper of the Legislature was tested by a ballot, showing sixty-six for Deboe, out of sixty-nine present, exclusive of the gold and silver Democrats, none of whom answered a roll call. Deboe really received sixty-seven votes, but one could not be counted. The Republicans could not conceal the fact that they are greatly disappointed at today's failure to elect the new nominee. They are very secretive about their future intentions, but tonight it is known that no pressing attempt to elect Deboe will be made until next Wednesday, as some of the pairs now out do not expire until that day.

Struck by an Unknown Party.

Charles Craig, an old employe of the Cudahy Packing Company of this city, was assaulted by some unknown party on Spring street between Third and Fourth streets, receiving injuries from which he will probably die. He was accompanied by two friends, W. F. Elmer and L. Levy, both of this city, when a party of eight young men, all in a greater or less degree of intoxication, approached. Without warning one of the men struck Craig on the side of the head, prostrating him. In his fall he sustained a severe fracture of the skull. He was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Hagan attended his injuries, but at the time of going to press he had not yet recovered consciousness. He is a married man with two children and possesses an excellent reputation.

Fell From a Third-story Window.

J. Smith of No. 411 Twenty-ninth street, 40 years of age, fell from a rear window of the new Turner Hall on Main street at 1:15 o'clock this morning, sustaining injuries from which he can hardly recover. Smith, who was attending the Bowery ball held at the hall last night, sat down on the window sill to rest, when he lost his balance and was precipitated to the pavement below. His right hip was broken, and his head severely contused, but the most dangerous injuries were those sustained internally.

Smith was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where his external injuries were dressed by Dr. Hagan. Smith is a married man with four children. The ball proceeded without interruption.

Fell Down an Elevator Shaft.

Emma Pierce, 15 years old, of No. 500 Mozart street, fell from the second story of the building to which she was going at 1:45 o'clock this morning, sustaining a fracture of the right thigh bone and dislocation of the left knee joint. Young Pierce was carrying papers from the bindery to the top floor and failed to catch the elevator door when he alighted on a return trip. As he started a second time he opened the door and walked into the open shaft. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital, where he was resting easily at the time of going to press.

The postage on this issue of the Times is four (4) cents. Be sure to put on the postage stamps, or your papers will not leave the postoffice.

BALDWIN'S NEMESIS.

THE ASHLEY GIRLS ARE STAYING AT HIS HOTEL.

Baby Blue-eyes is With Them and They Have a Contract for the Millionaire to Sign.

THEY DENY THEIR IDENTITY.

BUT COL. KOWALSKY HAS FOUND THEM OUT.

They Will Be Ejected From the Hotel by Baldwin Returns from the Country—Their Appetites are Unimpaired.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—[Special Dispatch.] "Mrs. Lay of Chicago," who is Lillian Ashley, "Miss Lay," the other Mrs. Lay, and a blue-eyed baby, not yet old enough to prattle the name of its choice, occupy front parlors on the third floor of the Baldwin Hotel. There is now no doubt of it.

Notwithstanding the circulation of reports of their identity, "Mrs. Lay" and her sister did not allow exposure to interfere with their appetites. All day long a stream of waiters bearing burdens of terrapin and other delicacies on their heads, trooped up to suite No. 230 and returned with many empty dishes. The ladies have not yet seen fit to take their meals in the public cafe.

Emma Ashley left San Pedro on the steamer Santa Rosa last Monday, with her sister's baby. Lillian came by train and on Wednesday the sisters met in this city. They went at once to the Baldwin Hotel and registered in suite No. 230. Lillian, with a flowing wig and scholarly-looking spectacles, aroused no suspicion in the mind of the clerk, who assigned them to rooms Nos. 230 and 232. There they have stayed ever since.

On the day of their arrival, "Lucky" Baldwin left his hotel for Sacramento county, to look after some mining interests. The mission of the Ashleys to San Francisco was no pleasure trip. They brought with them a formidable document, complete in every particular except for one signature—in short, a contract containing the usual terms, and binding Baldwin to support the child and to provide adequately for its future.

This contract, drawn up by a Los Angeles attorney, needs only the millionaire's signature to make the northward pilgrimage successful, and it is this signature that the sisters have come to obtain.

The hotel people have resorted to every expedient to positively identify the two women as Baldwin's nemesis and her sister. A telegram was sent to the Pasadena police, at the instigation of Attorney Kowalsky, one of Baldwin's lawyers. The reply came that Lillian Ashley and her sister had left there several days before and were supposed to be in San Francisco, and the Baldwin forces were a little wiser. Kowalsky then decided not to see the women. He did, but Miss Lillian was too clever to be caught napping, and the lawyer learned little.

"Col. Kowalsky's interviews with 'Mrs. Lay' were not deemed productive of sufficient evidence as to the identity of herself and her sister to justify the hotel management in ordering them from the house, but more facts were secured later. The travels of the two women from the time they left Pasadena until they reached the Baldwin Hotel in disguise were carefully traced, and the information was given out that Attorney Kowalsky would ask the women to leave the house in the morning. The eviction will take place without ceremony, immediately after the ladies have breakfasted.

The women still persist in the statement that they are not the Ashleys. "Mrs. Lay" said: "I am Mrs. Lay of Chicago and nobody else. This horrible persecution of me and mine is something that I never dreamed could happen in a civilized city. We are being treated shamefully. I don't know how long I wish I had never heard her name."

The hands went nervously up to the rough parting of the wig, and the door was quickly closed.

GEN. RIVERA DEAD.

A Spanish Officer Says He Died of His Wounds.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, April 24.—Lieut. Ramon Navarro of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella, which has just arrived here from the Grant memorial exercises, declares that Gen. Rivera is dead of his wounds.

He said: "We heard the news through a rumor that was going around the towns just before we sailed, and I am sure that it is the truth. One of the last things he did was to thank his doctors and nurses for the care he had given him. He died in gold to be given to wounded Spanish soldiers."

Col. Basco will be tried for inciting a riot for rebellion, and if a judgment guilty will be shot without doubt."

A Terrible Casualty.

PIKEVILLE (Ky.), April 24.—News comes from Beaver Creek about thirty miles distant, of a terrible casualty. While Tom Derben, a logging man, was absent in Virginia cutting wood, his home burned and his wife and four children were roasted alive. The blackened bodies were found in the debris.

Queer way to sell tea? Your grocer sells you a package of Schilling's Best. If you don't like it he returns your money. Makes quick business and plenty of it.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE BIXBY LAND COMPANY. To the stockholders of the Bixby Land Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bixby Land Company will be held at the principal office of the company, room 318, 215 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, May 12th, at 12 o'clock, noon for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the board of directors, FRANK J. CAPTAIN, Secretary.

DESMOND'S

Eagleson & Co.,

112 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Extraordinary

Low Prices

for Fine

Summer underwear

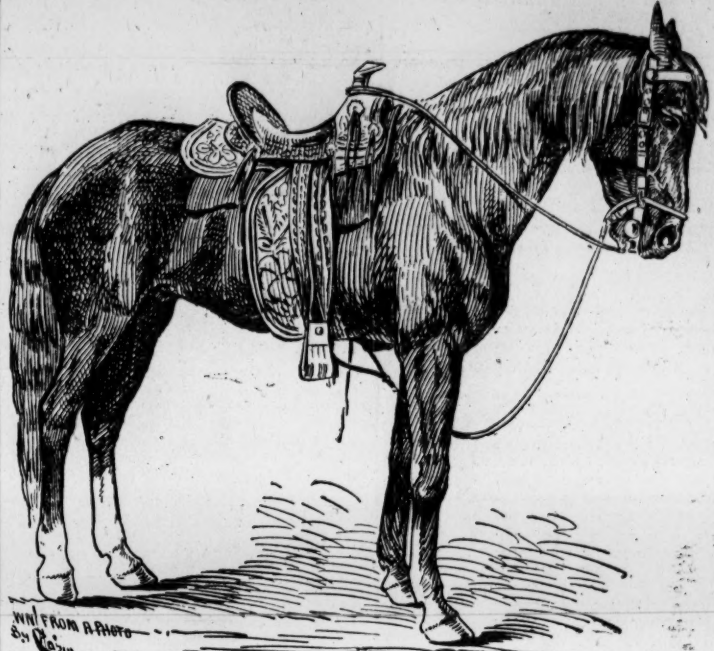
In Merino, Cashmere and Natural Wool, at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50; extra, \$2, \$2.25.

Balbriggan Underwear

At 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.25. All at Cut Prices.

All the Latest Novelties in Golf, Negligee and Fancy-front Shirts, at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50. All exceptionally good value.

Ladies' Waists in All the Latest Fabrics.



Saddle Horse Domby

Is to be

Given Away

Tomorrow,

April 26, at 3 p.m.

Positively no Tickets will be issued after 12 o'clock.

DESMOND,

THE HATTER AND MEN'S FURNISHER

141 South Spring Street,

The Owl Drug Co. INCORPORATED. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. 320 SOUTH SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES. Make \$1.00 — Go As Far As \$2.00. It is an easy matter to do this, if you do your trading at The Owl. Remember The Owl Cuts on Everything.

TAKE YOUR MEDICINE EASY.

Cod Liver Oil put up in soft elastic capsules. 20 Minin Capsules—30c doz; \$1.25 per 100. 40 Minin Capsules—30c doz; \$1.40 per 100. Castor Oil Capsules—20 Minin Capsules—30c doz; \$1.40 per 100. Castor Oil Capsules—20 Minin Capsules—30c doz; \$1.40 per 100. Sandalwood Capsules—20 Minin Capsules—30c doz; \$1.40 per 100. White Tar Paper, the cleanest of all moth deterrents—30c per sheet; 35c doz.

THE OWL DRUG COMPANY.

Scott's Emulsion—60c. Paine's Celery Compound—60c. Joy's and Hood's Sarsaparilla—60c. Miles' Nerve—75c. Dr. Pierce's Prescription—60c. Pinks Compound—60c. Depot for Kent's Flea Driver; away with the flea; bottle—50c.

VERONICA WATER, 40c at THE OWL DRUG COMPANY.

The best of its kind. Painter's Cocoa, Wine and Celery Tonic. A tonic remedy and appetizer, regular price \$1.25, price 80c bottle. Raymond's Floral Perfumes, 60c. 2 oz. bottles \$1.00. 4 oz. bottles \$1.50. Fragrant and Lasting.

Ladies' Imitation American Seal Combination Pocketbook, regular price 50c; special cut 35c.

Hurd's imported box containing 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, satin or Irish linen, regular price 25c; special cut box 15c. Hurd's 20c Writing Tablets; special cut this week 10c. Undressed Alligator Combination Pocketbook, sterling silver corners, all leather lined, regular price \$1.00; this week 50c. Horned Alligator, the latest combination pocketbook, sterling silver mounted, regular price \$1; this week 50c.

American Crocodile Combination Pocketbook, in all the latest shades, regular price \$1; this week 50c.

Monkey Skin, something new, Combination Pocketbook, beautiful shades, sterling silver mounted, sold all over the city for \$1.00, our price this week 50c.

Entire new line of Writing Tablets, in Irish Linen and Satin Cream Wove; special price, each 15c.

Hurd's 24-quire box Irish Linen Note and Envelopes to match; special price, box 25c.

New styles in Leather Travel Dressing Cases, all seal, each 75c.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.'s Bottled Beer.

Pint bottles 15c; 2 for 30c; dozen, \$1.35. Quart bottles 30c each; dozen, \$2.00. Delivered free only in the city.

When you're thirsty it touches the spot: Thompson's Wild Cherry Eucalyptus.

Hires' Root Beer Extract, bottle, 15c. Thompson's Purgative Pills, 2c.

Hires' 24-quire box Irish Linen Note and Envelopes to match; special price, box 25c.

Thom. 24-quire box Irish Linen Note and Envelopes to match; special price, box 25c.

Thompson's Gripes and Cold Cure, 25c size.

Mrs. Allen's Great Female Restoratives.

A compound of the pure juices of the vegetable kingdom, a modern remedy made under advanced modern ideas, for the relief and permanent cure of all female diseases, 60c bottle.

Carter's Swedish Hair Renewer

WANTED—
To Purchase.

NTED - TO PURCHASE MORTGAGES;
 rney to loan. CHARLES LANTZ, attor-
 ney, 100 Broadway, room 201, Block 2. 25
 NTED - TO PURCHASE BY RESPONSIB-
 lity, 6-room cottage on installments.
 Address E, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 25
 NTED - TO PURCHASE, HORSE AND
 harness wagon, good Buick trial of one or
 two weeks. 635 S. BROADWAY. 25
 NTED - A BUSINESS FROM \$5000 TO
 payable in city real estate. Call
 in 19, No. 1. 25
 NTED - 1 HORSE WAGON, SECOND-
 HAND. Call on W. U. SIMONS, 513 1/2 S.
 E. 1, 4-9 a.m. in town. 25
 NTED - TWO-SEVEN TONS CAPACITY
 lining gears for wagon blades. D. F. Mc-
 KERRY, Ninth and Alameda. 25
 NTED - A GOOD STAMP COLLECTION
 from state and foreign. Address
 box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 25
 NTED - GENERATOR FOR FILLING
 gas cylinders; also a few copper cylinders.
 SMART, 315 East A. 25
 NTED - HOUSE OF 15 TO 20 ROOMS,
 fire, suitable for lodging-house. Address
 box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 25
 NTED - FOR SOUTH RIVERSIDE
 or stock, good delivery horse. Ad-
 dress box 3, TIMES OFFICE. 25
 NTED - LIGHT TOP BUGGY AND
 harness, also a few particulars, lowest
 price. 604 E. EIGHTH. 25
 NTED - A GOOD SECOND-HAND
 ewriter, cheap for cash. Address D, box
 2, TIMES OFFICE. 25
 NTED - FORBES NO PORTABLE DIS-
 c; must be in good order. BURNER
 BOY, 123 Temple. 27
 NTED - TO TRADE FOR COWS, 1 OR
 2. Address D, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 28
 NTED - CASH REGISTER; MUST BE
 up for cash. Address C, box 71, TIMES
 OFFICE. 28
 NTED - FOR CASH, BARGAINS IN
 estate. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. 25
 NTED - ALL KINDS HOUSEHOLD AND
 furniture. COLGAN'S, 315 S. Main st. 30
 NTED - LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES
 cash. T. WILLIAM & CO., Hemet, Cal. 30
 NTED - 25

WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LADIES.

married ladies, especially such as
 tall and slim, I would next recommend
 beware, how on losing one spouse, they
 way to despair. But let them reflect
 ere fish, and no doubt out, as good in
 river as ever could come out on't."

an springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c;
 tents, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned,
 and 75c.

THE ONLY PATTON, 25
 S. Broadway.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE GOOD PIECE
 of income property in a good town in Wash-
 ington for a piece of income property that
 has an income of \$30 per month. I have
 40 acres the land up there and some
 of the best fruit in the country. CROGHAN &
 Co., rooms 225 and 223, Byrne Bldg.

WANTED-TO VISITORS MUST SEE THE
 life Wildshire boulevard, connecting West-
 end and Sunset, 100 feet wide, 100 feet
 wide, lined with 30-foot sidewalks and
 lawns, and shaded with magnolias and

WANTED-BY LADY WHO HAS FURNI-
 sure, some other lady without children to
 live with her the expenses of a cottage or
 apartment for children in route; reasonable
 box 11, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-A CAPABLE EDUCATED
 young woman going East would care for
 her own children in route; reasonable
 compensation. Address D box 83, TIMES
 OFFICE.

WANTED-ABOUT 5000 LBS. OF HOUSE-
 hold to fill car for Chicago or vicinity.
 SADERNA AND PACIFIC TRADING CO.,
 30 N. Raymond, Pasadena.

WANTED-SECOND-HAND MACHINERY:
 I will buy all kinds of machinery for
 storage. LOS ANGELES WINDMILL
 529 E. Fourth st.

WANTED-TO BUY FORTH E-X-SOLDIER,
 for mining in Florida or elsewhere south-
 ern; advise. Write to CORRY HUGH,
 1010 E. California.

WANTED-STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS,
 living, refrigerator, etc.; also spring
 nos. 362 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

WANTED-PEONS TAKEN RIDING: a
 25c or 30c a day; 25c or 30c a day. Ad-
 dress B box 22, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-A REVOLVER, ALSO SMALL
 arms; give description and lowest price. Ad-
 dress B box 22, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-FISH PEDDLERS TO BUY
 fish, wholesale, at Redondo. B. F.
 CULTRUG, 407 N. Main.

WANTED-ORAVIERS WILL GIVE NEW
 men's cloak for several coats of gravel.
 MILLARD AVE.

WANTED-A HOME FOR 2 CHILDREN, 7
 years, five years, moderate cost. Ad-
 dress 334, LOS ANGELES.

WANTED-GOOD SECOND-HAND DRIVE
 milliner typewriter. Address C, box 35,
 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-GOOD FURNITURE FOR CLEAR-
 ance. Call or address 733 S. OLIVE ST.

WANTED-TO LET 9-SEATED CARRIAGE,
 for horse, 1 pair ½ day. 622 W. SIXTH

THER-
 apy, Electrical and Massage.

MESSAGE AND ELECTRICAL TREATING
 sessions, conducted by the Vitapathic Insti-
 tute. Dr. John A. Harriman, physician in
 charge. We give electric, moderate and gas-
 tatic electricity, vapor, sun and electric
 heat, sheet packs, fomentations, Swedish
 massage, and many other modern and gas-
 tatic treatment; salt glows, medicated baths,

inospasia, haemostasis, physiological instructions. We are not, but progress with the time

[illegible]

TO LET-

[illegible]

LINERS.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—

And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—PIGEONS, ALL BREEDS, pedigree stock; dogs, pointers, English and field and Cocker Spaniels, prize winners at late Los Angeles Bench Show; young dogs ready for summer breaking; pedigree stock, some imported from Canada for sale at cost of expression. ANSEL CITY LOTS AND COCKERS STABLE, KENNELS, J. H. Varley, 823 E. Third st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—HEN RAISED: THIS MEANS strong, vigorous stock; important points for success in the poultry yard; my stock is White Leghorn, thoroughbred, and noted for great size. Eggs \$1.25 per 13, fertility guaranteed; few cockerels for sale. W. E. BROWN, 608 W. 21st st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND CHINA sow, "royally bred," won first prize at fair last fall; two of her pigs won first and second same time; will farrow in two months; also 2 10-month-old boars, EN-TERPRISE DAIRY, city limits, E. First st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF YOUNG MARES, sound and kind; good travelers; also two sound wagon, built for mountain use; complete outfit for camping. Inquire at 465 S. MOLINE AVE., Pasadena.

FOR SALE—FRESH, LEGHORN, Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Pekin ducks for hatching, 5 cents each; 200 ducks and chicks just hatched, \$1.50; 500 dozen; ducks, \$2 per dozen. At 509 Darwin ave. L. T. VAN WYCK.

FOR SALE—1 HAY, HIGH-GRADE VICTON ladies' wheel, also canopy-top jump-seat surrey; will trade either above for fresh young cow, good, or for HAMILTON, 2015 S. Broadway, room 32.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, ROAD car 4 years old, well bred, sound and kind, shows speed; also a spider, 250 cc, excellent condition. Inquire at PIONEER STABLES, Requena st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE, LARGE DURHAM cow, nearly new; spring wagon, buggy and single harness. A. J. CLIPPER, cor. 34th and Wadsworth, one block west Central ave.; box 511, city.

FOR SALE—FANCY CHICKEN EGGS, BUFF Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma, Brown Leghorns, etc. At PACIFIC RENT'S CHICKEN RANCH, S. Main and 42d st., W. side.

FOR SALE—5 MILES NORTHWEST OF city, running water, shade and lots of feed horses, \$150; cattle, \$100. Address box 162, UNIVERSITY, or EAGLE STABLE, Broadway.

FOR SALE—1 STANDARD-BRED Mare, safe for lady's driving; 1 team, 1 spring wagon, 1 single harness, etc. At PACIFIC MARBLE AND GRANITE CO., 931 E. First st.

FOR SALE—PEDDLING OUTFIT, TWO horses, harness, wagon and stock of notions and dry goods. Call Monday at 9 o'clock, 1251 THERAPY ST., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 1000 pounds, 5 years old, family carriage, harness, useful horse, wagon, harness, business wagon. 529 BROADWAY, Main st.

FOR SALE—PASTURE FOR 25 DRY COWS or heifers; call mornings. HOTEL DE NORD, 1 mile north of East Side Park, old Union road, cor. Central and 35th.

FOR SALE—2 HORSE SPRING WAGON, 25; splendid large horse, young, 50; cost \$85; large survey or 1000 lbs. double harness, \$10. 13 GRAND AVE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LITTLE DRIVING horse, free-gait, sound and gentle; also good open buggy and nearly new harness, regular snap. 131 E. 20TH ST.

FOR SALE—A FINE STYLISH, STANDARD-BRED driving mare, for sale cheap, or will exchange for plantation or city car. At ROOM 342, Byrne building.

FOR SALE—FINE GENTLE SURREY mare, 7 years old; also a single harness, almost as good as new. Call Monday at 2601 E. FIRST ST.

FOR SALE—A FINE GENTLE SINGLE-foot horse, suitable for a lady; also a Shetland pony and dog cart. Apply S.W. cor. PICO and FIGUEROA STS.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN TEAM SORREL mares, 7 years old, weight about 1000 pounds; price \$75. Apply 1508 HAWKINS ST., East Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—FINEST LOT REGISTERED Jersey cattle ever brought to the State at auction Wednesday, 408 RIMMEL ST., by Trues, E. Clark.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE DRIVING HORSE, 5 years old; sound and stylish; height 15 1/2 hands; weight 1125. Address D. box 19, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHICKENS, 125 YOUNG and 40 laying hens, Brown Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Light Brahma, etc. 1408 W. NINTH ST.

FOR SALE—GOOD FAMILY DRIVING mare and 2-year-old colt, for sale cheap. Address D. box 60, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BROWN Leghorn eggs; 15 years old; 1500 guaranteed; 500 per setting. 2563 ORCHARD AVE.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR SETTING, CHOICE strains of Buff and Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, 50c per 13. 823 E. 27TH ST.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD YOUNG WORK and driving horses, at auction Tuesday, April 27, 10 a.m., at O K STABLES, Rivers de.

FOR SALE—2 EXTRA FINE FRESH COWS, 1 Jersey, 1 3/4 Jersey, large milkers, young and gentle. 1/2 E. 30TH ST., near Main.

FOR SALE—LADY'S HORSE, GOOD TRAVELER, harness and Cocker Spaniel, cheap. Address BELLE SLOCUM, Monterey.

FOR SALE—FRESH COWS, CASH OR installment; will take fat cows in trade; must be sold at once. 702 W. SEVENTH ST.

FOR SALE—A FINE GRADED JERSEY cow, gives 4 gallons milk a day; from two days. Call 538 CENTRAL AVE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR prospecting or sampling mules and wagon, etc. Room 20, 114 S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE—MINORCA AND ANCONA eggs, choice stock, reasonable price. 206 E. 20TH ST., near Main.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED PLYMOUTH Rock chickens, cockerels and eggs, only \$1. At 1100 W. 30TH ST.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE HORSE, 1400 lbs weight; 15 years old; 18 hands high; worth \$75. 802 S. OLIVE.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY STALLION for service. FIERCE & WHEAT'S STABLE, East Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—WANT TO TRADE FOR COWS, one or more; any number. Address D. box 58, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FRESH JERSEY COW and calf. Inquire P. W. MULLER, New Main st., near Vernon ave.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FRESH MILCH COW and heifer, call, Holstein and Jersey. 823 SAN JULIAN ST.

FOR SALE—HEAVY DRAFT TEAM, INQUIRE AT THE OLIVE STABLES, Olive st., between 6th and 7th.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, ALL SOUND, worth \$20; will sell for \$15; must sell. Call at 222 E. 20TH ST.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE OR EXCHANGE for young Jersey heifers. Cor. CENTRAL and 28TH, Monday.

FOR SALE—1 HORSE CAMP WAGON, double harness and one good horse. 976 E. 15TH ST.

FOR SALE—3 NICE PIGS: OR WILL EXCHANGE for calves. Address E. box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—JERSEY MILK COW, OR trade for buggy. Inquire at 300 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR SALE—STYLISH YOUNG HORSE, jump-seat carriage, \$80. 729 CLARA ST., near Macy.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL AND FRESH cow. Inquire MCGARRY & INNES, 27 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—YOUNG, SOUND DELIVERY horse, ch-p; weight 1000 lbs. 619 SAN PEDRO ST.

FOR SALE—HORSE, 600 TRAVELER; would take trade. 1504 MILLARD AVE.

FOR SALE—SAFE HORSE, PHAETON and harness, only \$30. 1003 FLORENCE ST. E. L. A.

FOR SALE—GOOD, BIG, 4-YEAR-OLD driving horse, cheap. 1258 BELLEVUE AVE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR HAY, BLACK horse, weight 1000 lbs. 709 PHILADELPHIA ST.

FOR SALE—A FINE DURHAM AND JERSEY cow, cheap. Apply at 37 W. NINTH ST.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, RELIABLE JERSEY cows, bull, NILES, 46 S. Washington.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—

And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE MILK cow and heifer calf. Inquire 228 N. OHIO.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE, CHEAP. 314 JUDSON ST., Brooklyn Heights.

FOR SALE—A FINE ROAD HORSE, CHEAP. See WYNN, Agricultural Park.

FOR SALE—MULES, WAGON AND HARNESS. 536 N. ST. LOUIS ST.

FOR SALE—3 FINE YOUNG FRESH COWS at 52 S. HOPE.

LIVE STOCK WANTED—

FOR SALE—WANTED, TO PURCHASE A light, "good-as-new" buggy; also single harness; only real good wanted. Apply Monday morning at 215 ESTRELLA AVE.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS; would exchange new wheel toward same. Address C. box 72, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HORSE OR BUGGY IF I CAN make suit of clothes as payment. Address F. box 61, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—JERSEY BULL, CALF, ALSO Berkshire boars, 10 to 15 months old. Address E. box 37, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, suitable for camping. Call Monday morning at 215 ESTRELLA AVE.

WANTED—STYLISH HORSE, COR PREferred; no fancy price. Address X, 201 COLUMBIA ST., Pasadena.

WANTED—CHUNKY BAY HORSE, 550 LBS., state where he can be seen. Address E. box 67, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—WANT TO TRADE FOR COWS, one or more; will take either above for fresh young cow, good, or for HAMILTON, 2015 S. Broadway, room 32.

WANTED—GOOD ROADSTER FOR LIGHT driving for the keeping. Address D. box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH, CHEAP horse, harness, cart or wagon. 327 SAN PEDRO ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—

UNION LOAN COMPANY, STIMSON BLK., cor. Third and Spring, loans money on kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos, without removal; interest reasonable; money advanced confidentially; private office for ladies. CLARK A. SHAW, manager, rooms 113, 114 and 115, first floor, 1651, Redwood.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS IN ANY amount on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry, securities, pianos and household furniture; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

\$75,000 TO LOAN—MONEY LOANED FOR private parties on diamonds and jewelry. Agent the German Savings and Loan Society.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, safes, lodgings and private furniture; interest reasonable; partial payments received; money quick; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, room 14, 254 S. Broadway.

A BARREL OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, pianos, jewelry, securities, lodgings, hotels, safes, store fixtures and all first-class securities; monthly payments received; interest reasonable. S. P. CREASINGER, 243 S. Broadway, rooms 1 and 2.

GOLD OR SILVER, JUST AS YOU PREFER. We have both to loan on good collateral or real security, large or small amounts; low interest; the SYNDICATE LOAN CO., 138 1/2 S. Spring st., rooms 1 and 2, Tel. Main 582. GEO. L. MILLS, manager.

TO LOAN—WANTED, APPLICATIONS FOR choice first-mortgage loans in large or small amounts; we can place large loans on first-class business property without delay. EDGECOCK & KINNE, 240 Broadway Block.

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Memphis Commercial Appeal explains that this is to protect Populism from competition.

BOLD BULL FIGHTERS

ARIZONA CHARLIE APPEARS BEFORE A LOCAL AUDIENCE.

Lots of Bluster and Dust, but Very Little Excitement at the Wild West Show.

A GOOD-NATURED AUDIENCE.

PLENTY OF FUN THAT WAS NOT DOWN ON THE BILLS.

Some of the Ridiculous Features Which Came to the Surface and Kept the Big Crowd in Excellent Humor.

Charles Meadows, alias "Arizona Charlie," aided and abetted by four bulls and a lot of cowboys amused a large audience at the tribunes yesterday afternoon. It was just about the same old modern wild west show, most of it spectacular, and little of the genuine, and the good-natured crowd enjoyed the ridiculous features so much that it forgot all about the demerits of the performance. Indeed, the only serious personages visible to the naked eye from a reserved seat were the cowboys and the bulls.

A genuine, old-time bull fight had been advertised, and the populace, thirty for gore, went out to see it. As far as the testimony is in, nobody made any objections at the close of the performance that he had not received the worth of his money; for, though he may not have received what he went to buy, he got something else which suited him better—that is to say, the only kind of fun—which goes with a big crowd drawn together by a common desire to "have fun," no matter what direction it comes from.

As a matter of course, there was the usual delay, and it was 4 p.m. before Arizona Charlie, mostly hair and buckskin clothes and nerve, rode a spavined sorrel nag out in front of the audience and announced that something was about to pop. On the heels of this announcement a cowboy confederate carefully concealed behind the amphitheater turned loose something which the main street car line people had discarded when they put in their electric system, and the hirsute Mr. Meadows catered up to it and wrapped a rope around its neck. Then he kow-towed to the audience and the audience arose as one man and kow-towed back at him, roaring meantime until it had a stitch in its individual and collective side. Mr. Meadows took this for a demonstration of applause and by way of making himself a good fellow, gave the imprisoned beast a few extra yanks, which must have done its old bones a power of good.

After this iniquitous number, a gang of small boys and some Arizona delegates chased half a dozen equalizing skates out of a corral and asked the audience to accept them as bona fide representatives of the wild bronco family. The crowd roared with humor to stand anything and told Mr. Meadows to "let 'er go." Mr. Meadows assured them that he would, and he did. At a signal from him, his company of cow-punchers at his back let out a concerted Apache yell, at the same time assailing the unsuspecting herd. They roped them and tied them and posed upon their prostrate frames—all without any protest from the surprised brutes, who evidently figured themselves the victims of a practical joke, as yet new to the Main-street car stables.

When this sort of thing had gone far enough, the crowd called upon Mr. Meadows to produce a "good one," a bloomin' bull. In gracious compliance with the impatient demand he gave the high-sign to a truckman who was looking out for the adjoining cow-pens. Immediately, though with a slightly misfit pump, a big four-horse truck moved through the entrance gate and bore down upon the audience, which stood in the center of the main inclosure. On the bed of the truck lay a shackled male member of the bovine tribe. The truckman, who held him to his unwilling bed made it impossible to get a fair view of his physical proportions until the truckman had driven to the exhibition pen, cut the thongs and permitted him to stand forth in all his bullish beauty. The crowd gave him a good round of applause, as he pulled himself together, but it was as pearls cast before swine. The bull had no appreciation for ultra-fashionable bullfighting society. He looked it over and plainly didn't like it. He pawed up a few clouds of dust, let out a deprecatory bellow or two and then relaxed into a stubborn inactivity. Surprised that he was suffering from ennui were spurred by Mr. Meadows.

"This ere bull will come purty near bein' all right when he loosens up. You people jest keep yer shirts on," said he, reassuringly.

Pending the loosening-up period, the head of the Arizona show, who was an exhibition of fancy shooting. He called it "rifle" shooting, but everybody was in such excellent humor that no protests were made. A brother of Mr. Meadows, who looks the part, tossed a basketful of glass balls, one at a time, into the air about six feet from the marksman, and he broke about half of them with fine bird shot—a trick which was sprung by spectacular shooters along in the early fifties, and has since been practiced upon the public by all of them who are not ashamed of themselves. Then "Arizona Charlie" took a real rifle and broke some glass balls stuck out on the ends of wires from the head of a young woman, who ought to know better. The distance was about thirty feet, and about half the balls shot at were broken. Mr. Meadows can find something to his interest by consulting any San Pedro sailor who takes an occasional shy at the downtown shooting gallery targets.

The bull not yet showing any signs of belligerency, Mr. Meadows gave the small boy on the back of a bucking horse. The boy was bucked off and tumbled about pretty roughly in the dust. This pleased the assembled cowboys immensely, but it only whetted the appetites of the audience for cowboy gore. The desire to see the bull get at some of them was universal, and there was a clamorous cry for bull and blood.

Ever ready to meet any demand from the public, Mr. Meadows gave the order and five bull-fighters sprang to the fore and looked through the cracks of the fence at the bull. As the bull didn't seem to care, the audience, taking his ductility to climb over the fence and flaunt a red rag in his insolent bovine face. Still seemingly possessed of that tired feeling, another and another dropped in upon him until the whole company stood lined up before him, anxious to minister to his fatigue.

Suddenly there was a rush and the crowd heeled its money to the bull. That animal, suddenly finding himself a popular favorite, charged the flag-bearers up and down the men at a merry rate, and in many instances, only the remonstrance safety barriers saved them from his horns. Against these ingeniously-arranged im-

ments the bull, of course, had no chance; but it must be here set down to his credit that he showed a willingness to fight which was ridiculously absent from the ranks of his tormentors. A "fighter" stuffed with straw, until he looked like an inflated circus tent, stumbled into the ring and fell, purposely, in the center. The enraged animal was upon him in an instant and the funny man's retreat from the contest was covered by a shower of bearded wheat and old clothes. The bull was on his mettle, but the bull-fighters didn't care to carry the thing too far. They probably feared that the audience would get tired, so they called it a day and quit.

Then Mr. Meadows introduced a bald-faced gentleman about four feet high and said his brother would ride him. The docile beast exhibited about his person numerous saddle marks and other evidences of familiarity with the scheme on foot, but the crowd held its peace. Young Mr. Meadows, who, by the way, is the same "brother" who was reported to have been forced high unto death at the recent Yuma bull fights—bestrode this pride of some dairy farm and galloped him up and down in front of the spectators. The bull seemed to like it, and so did the crowd, especially as it saw a member of the Meadows family get about two-thirds of his wild and woolly life bumped out of him.

As a finale a brace of bronze bulls, which may or may not have been borrowed from some prairie schooner teamster, were turned loose and goaded into rapid action. The cowboys pursued them with yells which would have demoralized a pet goat, and the bull fighters shook red rags in their faces until they became real angry. Then they were "lassooed" and thrown down, and tied up and walked upon; and then Mr. Meadows saluted very low and said the show was over.

SAN PEDRO.

City Trustees Consider Street and License Matters.

[SAN PEDRO, April 24.—(Regular Correspondence.)] The Board of Trustees met in adjourned session last night with President Gilestead and Trustees Malignen, Weldon and Tilton present. A communication from City Engineer J. A. Bernel was read, setting forth the fact that the grade on Front street between Sixth and Seventh streets was impracticable and suggesting a change of grade for that section of the street. The Street Committee was instructed to look after this matter. President Gilestead announced the acceptance of several street contracts that had been completed, also that he had ordered the Long Beach and San Pedro Electric Light Company to put in two new lights on Palos Verdes street and two in Happy Valley. Permission was granted to have the railing of the City Pavilion removed for the accommodation of the newsboys' picnic, to be held here on May day. Trustee Weldon, who was appointed at the last meeting to investigate the various license ordinances, reported that he thought the entire ordinance should be revised. He advised that all the old ordinances be repealed and a set of new ones be adopted, and the City Attorney was instructed to draw up the new ordinance. The question of street sprinkling was discussed at length, and the conclusion was reached that the best method would be to use the salt water from the sea, as it was the cheapest.

[SAN PEDRO BREVITIES.] U.S.S. Monterey and U.S.S. Monadnock left for Santa Barbara this morning. Many visitors boarded the vessels during their stay here. The searchlights were also a feature of interest. The schooner Fanny Putnam, Capt. Peterson, arrived from the north yesterday with a cargo of lumber for the San Pedro Lumber Company.

U.S.S. Madrona, Capt. Davies, sailed for San Pedro today. The steamer Jewel, Capt. Madson, sailed for Caspar Creek. The steamer Eureka, Capt. Parsons, sailed for San Francisco.

Tomorrow morning the first early train of the season will arrive from Los Angeles.

Preparations are being made to entertain the guests on May day, one of the main features will be the May pole in the Pavilion. Miss Lois Spring is to be the May Queen. Jacob Olsen left today for Marysville, where he will attend the session of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Suit has been brought against Angelo Bessolo by the firm of architects, Shadler & Ellis, to recover payment for plans drawn up for a two-story brick building to be erected upon Front street, after which Bessolo changed his mind and had a frame building erected. The case comes up Monday next before Judge J. J. Murphy.

R. D. Sepulveda has made arrangements to beautify White's Point by having the large quantity of coal-burners removed from the beach and putting in a 200-foot breakwater.

SANTA MONICA.

Operations of the Southern Pacific Company in the Bay.

[SANTA MONICA, April 24.—(Regular Correspondence.)] The Southern Pacific Company is still at work at Port Los Angeles. That it is now definitely known that it is boring in the bottom of the bay with an outfit six inches in diameter, instead of the small apparatus used by the Harbor Board. The earth which is being brought up is carefully sealed in small casks and labeled; whether it will then be shipped to a marine museum, or find its way to the halls of Congress or the War Department, can only be conjectured. In the meantime at least two prominent civil engineers of the Southern Pacific are located here for some time to come.

There can be no question but that before the company suspends operations, not only the topography of the bottom of the bay will be known, but the general character of the rock and sands underlying that portion contiguous to the long wharf, to a considerable depth below the surface of the bottom.

Returning from the festa on the last electric car Friday night, Mrs. K. Summerfield had the misfortune to brush her purse, containing \$26 in money, from its resting place in her lap to the car track while the car was in rapid motion. The car was between Sherman and Colegrove when the accident occurred, and the lady did not discover her loss until Sherman was reached.

ACCIDENT AT THE WHARF. Guy C. Bundy of this city, in company with E. J. Vawter and George Miles, instead of attending the festa, started for a horseback trip up the coast through the Topanga Cañon to Malibu ranch, returning in the evening. Upon reaching the long wharf Mr. Bundy's horse was frightened by a switch engine, and he decided to ride him in under the wharf instead of over the railroad track at the end of the wharf. He passed under in safety, but upon emerging upon the other side the horse went down, taking his rider with him, and the surf broke completely over them. They came up together, but again went down, and Mr. Bundy was thrown from the horse. They both were roughly handled by the waves, but escaped alive. Mr. Bundy received a bad gash in the forehead and the horse was badly cut about the legs. Dr. Hamilton, who was called, was obliged to take several stitches to close the wound in Mr. Bundy's forehead.

BREVITIES. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Culp and niece, Miss Verna Miller, have returned from

WHAT
Emma Eames
SAYS:
"I feel that I owe to the Genuine
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
in a great measure, the fact that, at the end of a very hard season, I am in better voice and general health than at the beginning. I have constantly used the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with my meals, and would not like to be without it."

To Messrs. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, for Johann Hoff.
Beware of imitations. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has this signature.....
Johann Hoff
on neck label. EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York.

We'll Give a Matchless Shaw Piano to the Unemployed.

The magnificent support we have received from our friends "the public," during our present "sale" moves us to larger and broader generousities. As will be noted in the following correspondence, we have turned over to President Frank of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, one of our very finest Six Hundred Dollar Shaw Planos, to be disposed of as the Association may see fit, the proceeds of the sale to be used to swell the fund for the Unemployed.

Our Letter to Mr. Frank.

OFFICE OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.,
216-218 West Third Street,
Bradbury Building.
H. W. FRANK, Esq., President Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association:

DEAR SIR—The great interest taken by our citizens in the matter of relief for the Unemployed, must be gratifying to you, as one of the most earnest workers in the cause.

In order to aid the good work so well begun, we beg that you, acting for your association, will accept as a gift from us, one of our Six Hundred Dollar "Matchless" Shaw Planos; the instrument to be disposed of in a manner that may be of the greatest financial benefit to your fund. We shall be glad to co-operate with a committee from your Association in helping to carry out any plan of sale you may suggest. Trusting our donation will realize handsomely for the worthy poor, we are, Very truly yours,

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
Los Angeles, April 23, 1897.

Mr. Frank's Reply.

OFFICE OF
MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS'
ASSOCIATION.
Los Angeles, Cal., April 24, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—In behalf of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, I take pleasure in accepting, and at the same time thanking you for your offer to assist in increasing the relief fund for the Unemployed by giving proceeds of the sale of one of your fine Shaw Planos, valued at \$600.00. I am quite sure our members will be glad to co-operate with you in sale of the instrument, and am sure, they, as well as the Los Angeles public, will appreciate your thoughtful generosity.

Yours truly,
H. W. FRANK,
President Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Our Great Sale of Planos will continue all this week, but of course the best assortment of instruments will be found early in the week. Look before you leap, don't buy a piano until you have seen ours.

Southern California Music Co.,

216-218 West Third St., Bradbury Building.

a ten days' outing and camping trip in the mountains.

The Santa Monica Water Company is making a test of the Pohl air-lift system at its wells near the Soldiers' Home. By means of compressed air they are able to greatly increase the flow of water from the wells.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barber of the forestry station returned Friday evening from a week's stay at the Pomena station.

The burning of the buildings of the Agricultural Department at Berkeley, together with their contents, has necessitated the making of duplicate annual reports from both the Santa Monica and Pomona stations; the reports from each station having been destroyed in the fire.

Mrs. Ross Barrackman who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger. School Superintendent Smith on Friday, in the face of the high wind, rode his wheel eighty-eight miles, from Riverside to Santa Monica.

The public school opens on Monday. Street Superintendent Lowman has completed the repairs to the Ocean-avenue bridge. R. F. and Roy Jones are loading on cars for shipment, 20,000 sacks of barley.

Mrs. W. G. Curtis, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Voorhees, Camden, N. J.; Nellie Walker, Mrs. S. F. Walker, Miss Sprague, Senter Walker, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Macey, Pasadena, are guests at the Arcadia.

JUST RECEIVED
The Latest Styles in all Colors of
Fine Cheviot Suitings!

Made to Order from.....\$17.50 Up
Fine Clay Worsted from.....\$20.00 Up
Stylish Trousing from.....\$4. to \$1

AT JOE POHEIM'S
The largest Direct Importer of Woollens and Tailoring Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
143 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MACHINES FROM \$20 Up.
New Home, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic.
OFFICES—349 S. Spring, and 85 E. Colorado St., Pasadena.
FOR SALE.
Grocery Stock
Call at BOARD OF TRADE, Room 319 Bullard Building.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.
N. Spring St., near Temple. N. Spring St., near Temple.

During this week, our patrons are offered, in the following specials, reliable and stylish goods that will serve to hold us first in the rank of popular and low-priced concerns.

Ladies' Duck and Linen Suits, Wash Dress Goods, Summer Wool Dress Fabrics, Muslin Wear, Summer Silks, Summer Coverlets, Lace Curtains, Embroideries and Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Suits—Duck, Linen Crash and Fancy Covert Cloths.

Spring shipment of Ladies' Duck Suits received.
Ladies' Suits of good quality, Princess, Duck, Blazer Jacket and Full Skirt; colors, black, navy and tan stripes, checks and polka dots; sizes 32 to 42; usual \$1.75 value; will be placed on sale at, suit.....**\$1.25**
Ladies' Suits of Linen Crash in plain color or stripes. The styles shown are the Zouave and Blazer Jacket. The Zouave Jacket has large fancy collar, insertion trimmed; skirt 4 yds wide; usual price \$3.50; placed on sale at, suit.....**\$2.50**
Ladies' Suits of fancy mixed Covert, fancy Eton Jacket with large collar which is trimmed with 8 rows braid, skirt extra full and braid trimmed to match jacket; fancy girdle; good value at \$5; will be placed on sale at, suit.....**\$4.00**

Specials—Wash Dress Goods.

A large line of Dimities in beautiful patterns and soft-toned colors of pink, blue, heliotrope and many others; this line has just been received and will be on sale this coming week at the low price of, yard.....**7c**
Lovely Dimities and fine sheer Organdies. In a beautiful pattern assortment; all the newest and most winning; the designs being reproductions of some of the finest French fabrics, and the price only, yard.....**15c**
French Organdies and Dimities, the cloth is sheer and fine and the patterns soft and rich, and we have them in either white or delicate colored grounds; they vie in quality and beauty with the finest goods on the market, and the price only, yard.....**25c**

Handsome Summer Wool Dress Fabrics.

10 pieces All-wool Cheviot Suitings, 40 inches wide, in desirable colorings and broken checked effects, regular value 40c; special price, per yard.....**25c**
24 pieces All-wool German Novelities, in the new shades of tan, gray and green, 88 inches wide, smooth finish and broche effects, regular value 50c; special price, per yard.....**35c**
6 pieces Black Figured Sicilietta, 42 inches wide, new designs, stylish effects and rich, glossy black, good value at 75c; special price, per yard.....**50c**

Summer Silks.

50 pieces Fancy Figured India and Brocaded Jap Silks, 24 inches wide, large and small designs, light, dark and changeable effects; cream grounds with small colored figures, etc. Special sale price.....**50c**
30 pieces New Reversible Plaid and Check Silks, comprising all the latest and most desirable color combinations for the present season in purple, green, magenta, etc.; very soft, durable and dressy waist silks. Special sale price.....**50c**
20 pieces Black Brocaded Silks and Satins in Gros-grain, Satin Damasse and Taffeta grounds, including several pieces of uncrushable Lyons Duchesse Broche, usually sold at \$1.50 yds; these are in large and medium sized figures, scrolls, vines, arabesques, etc. Special sale price.....**\$1.00**

Three Specials—Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, made of good quality muslin, well cut, and neatly finished with cluster of tucks and ruffle of embroidery; will be offered at, pair.....**25c**
Ladies' Heavy Muslin Gowns, embroidered and tucked yoke fronts and double yoke backs, nicely trimmed, with cambric ruffles, all sizes; will be offered at, each.....**50c**
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, with either plain tucked, hem-stitched or embroidered ruffle, well sewed and made with deep yoke bands; will be offered at, each.....**75c**

Summer Bed Comfortables, Lace Curtains and Cottage Draperies.

Summer Bed Comfortables, full double bed size, filled with pure white fluffy cotton, covered with all-wool in the latest designs, dogwood blossoms and chrysanthemum, on delicate background of light green, buff, blue, pink and light olive and finished with colored wool yarn to match, on sale for three dry at, each.....**\$1.25**
Pair—Pearl white Lace Curtains, 48 1/2 in wide, 8 1/2 yds long, they come in pretty floral and Point de Esprit designs, a very durable curtain, scalloped and taped edge, special price, a pair.....**\$1.00**
12,000 yards Cottage and Seaside Japanese Art Draperies, in the most exquisite oriental effects, they come in both floral and conventional designs and in every conceivable color, dashed here and there with gold leaf which gives them a very effective appearance, on sale at, yard.....**10c**

Embroideries and Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs.
7 1/2 10c 12 1/2 15c EACH.
500 Dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs Manufacturers' samples, 1/2 less than regular value on special sale at.....**50c**
7 1/2 10c 12 1/2 15c EACH.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
200 Dozen Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs small neat patterns, regular value 10c, on special sale.....**5c**
Embroideries
6 1/2 8 1/2 10c 12 1/2 YARD.
3000 Yards Cambric Gimpure Embroidery 8 to 5 inches wide, extra good value on special sale at.....**6 1/2 8 1/2 10c 12 1/2 YARD.**

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Its Wonderful Organization Explained, That the People May Understand Its Real Importance in Life, as Well as the Methods by Which Nervous Troubles Are Prevented and Cured—One of the English and German Expert Specialists Talks to the People as from a Blackboard.

The Foundation of Life.

The brain and spinal cord are the great nervous foundations from which spring the many nerves that go to every part of the body. There is not an organ, tissue or bit of bone that is not dependent upon these nerves for life and action. The NERVES are the great electric sparks that set vital activity in motion, and then maintain this action. You cannot in your eye move a muscle, or think, without the aid of nerve force.

The cause of disease in the various organs in now proven by one of the English and German Expert Specialists to result from a disturbance in the nerve supply of those organs. As long as the nerves keep their normal balance the organs are healthy. When this balance is disturbed, disease comes on. Keep your nerves in balance and disease will not afflict you. Proper bathing, proper clothing and a proper regard for health measures will make your nerves proof against disease.

The Nerves Die Last.

When the last flicker of human life has been snuffed and death is evident on every side, there still remains a vital spark in the nerves. In the famous battles of history, soldiers have been found dead on the field with their hands still tightly pressing the trigger of their rifles. Mounted soldiers stricken with uplifted spears have been found still grasping the weapon in an attitude of attack. Death in these cases is so quick that the nerves fixed the muscles rigid before the last spark had fled. In suspended animation, electricity is used to wake up the nerves and irritate them into activity, thus bringing to set in motion the human machinery once more.

That the nerves retain vital activity longer than other structures and tissues of the body is another strong argument in favor of the importance of strong, healthy nerves to resist the invasion of disease or injury from within or without the body.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Neurasthenia (Nervous Debility.)

This form of nervous trouble is the most serious of all nervous disorders. It affects every organ in the body and lays the foundation for serious organic disease. Its symptoms are: queer sensations about the head, such as pain, pressure, tenderness, sick headache, congestion of the eyes, loss of courage and memory, noises in the ear, sleeplessness, drowsiness, sweating of the hands and feet, tenderness of the spine, pain in the back, a sense of heaviness, palpitation of the heart, difficulty in breathing, especially on going to sleep; cramps in the calf of the leg and foot, frequent blushing, itching, itching and burning of the skin, nervous chills often mistaken for ague, cold feet or extremities of the nerves, induration of the skull or spinal column from blows or falls, and hereditary tendency. The irritation of the nerve centers, or neurasthenia, may be transmitted to the brain through the spinal cord and reflected upon other nerve distributions, causing spasms or fits by reflex action.

While the prognosis of this disease is often discouraging, a cure can be effected where the cause can be removed. The detection of the cause often taxes the skill of the expert specialist. Our successful attribute to our diligence in searching for and removing the prime causes. Our experience warrants us in hoping that those who suffer from this serious disorder.



trude, all the muscles of the mouth, eyelids and face may present a grotesque appearance; the arms and head are thrown about in various positions; speech is sometimes seriously interfered with, and the legs may be twisted; one or both sides are often affected. The patient is excitable and given to immoderate laughing or weeping. Hundreds of cases have been treated by the English and German Expert Specialists with permanent cures as the result.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

The disease known as Locomotor Ataxia affects more often than females, and it is not uncommon between the ages of 30 and 50. The predisposing cause is a disturbance of nutrition. The exciting causes are cold, dampness, hardship, falls, injuries and sometimes acute disease of the spine. A frequent cause, in fact, 75 per cent. of the cases have a syphilitic history. Syphilitic poison causes disturbances of nutrition, leading to the degenerative changes found in these cases.

The general symptoms of this disease are lightning-like pains of boring character, often mistaken for rheumatism, usually first affecting the lower extremities; numbness of the feet, hands and in portions of the legs. The feet feel thick and heavy, and the patient is unable to recognize the quality of the substance he walks on; the reflex action of the knee is lost; the pupils of the eyes may be contracted or one larger than the other; double vision often occurs, and urination occurs very frequently and often with a dribbling of the urine. The English and German Expert Specialists have met with unparalleled success in treating this disease by reason of their exact methods.

CHRONIC HEADACHE.

There is no complaint more common or so little understood as headache. It arises from a multitude of causes, and no treatment can be successful unless it aims directly at the cause of the trouble. Among the causes of headache are nasal and frontal catarrh, derangement of the stomach, liver, blood, kidneys, overwork, use of too much tea, coffee, loss of sleep, abuse of intoxicating liquors, constipation, chronic disease of all kinds and neglect of correct hygienic habits.

The English and German Expert Specialists regard headache as a symptom only, and after searching for and finding the cause, treat the latter to the permanent relief of the patient.

BACKACHE.

Like headache, backache is but a symptom of disease and cannot be relieved unless the cause is treated. It is a symptom of diseases of the kidneys, lumbar, uterine diseases, strain, constipation, etc.

All persons suffering from this symptom, who consult with the English and German Expert Specialists, will learn the exact cause of the trouble, and if they will place themselves under treatment, will obtain the relief and cure they so much desire.

PARALYSIS.

Statistics show that no country in the world, in proportion to population, has so many paralytics as are found in the United States. The proportion is rapidly on the increase. These facts induce us to make extraordinary preparations for the cure of such cases.

It should be borne in mind that there are many forms of paralysis, and therefore, general treatment will not suffice. The character of the affection must first be determined, and the cause discovered, before either palliative or curative measures are instituted. Paralysis is a condition which requires the genius of the specialist to remedy. For a number of years this has been a special work, and it is believed that nowhere in the world has so much good work been accomplished as by the method practiced by the English and German Expert Specialists.

THE ONLY THING FOR SUFFERERS

Is to Read These Symptoms Carefully.

And mark each symptom that applies to their case and send them or bring them to the English and German Expert Specialists and have a true diagnosis of their troubles. Then a cure is cure and speedy.

CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

Have you a cough? Are you losing flesh? Do you cough at night? Have you pain inside? Do you take cold easily? Is your appetite variable? Have you sticking in the side? Do you cough until you gasp? Do you raise frothy material? Do you cough on going to bed? Do you cough in the mornings? Is your cough short and hacking? Are you low-spirited at times? Do you spit up little chesty lumps? Have you a disgust for fatty food? Is there tickling behind the palate? Have you pains behind the breast bone? Do you feel you are growing weaker? Is there a burning pain in the throat? Do you cough worse at night and morning? Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?

CATARRH OF KIDNEYS.

Is your skin pale and dry? Is your hair getting gray? Has the skin a waxy look? Is the hair dry and brittle? Has the skin dry and harsh? Do the legs feel heavy? Is there nausea after eating? Do the joints pain and ache? Are they cold and clammy? Is the urine dark and cloudy? Do the eyes dull and staring? Is there pain in small of back? Do your hands and feet swell? Do you have pain in top of head? Has the perspiration a bad odor? Do you feel a burning under the feet? Is there a bad taste in the mouth? Is there a desire to get up at night? Do the eyes sting and burn? Do you see spots floating before the eyes? Have you chilly feelings down the back? Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT.

Is the voice husky? Do you spit up slime? Do you ache all over? Do you snore at night? Is your nose stopped up? Does your nose bleed easily? Is this worse toward night? Does the nose itch and burn? Is there pain in front of head? Is there pain across the eyes? Do the cheeks feel under the eyes? Do you blow out scabs at night? Is your sense of smell leaving? Do the nostrils feel sore? Is the throat dry in the morning? Are you losing your sense of taste? Do you sleep with your mouth open? Does your nose stop up toward night?

Out-of-Town Visits.

Part of our staff will be at— COLTON—Hotel Transcontinental, Thursday Forenoon, April 23.

REDLANDS—Hotel Baker, Thursday Afternoon, April 23.

RIVERSIDE—Hotel Glenwood, Friday, April 24.

SAN BERNARDINO—Hotel Stewart, Saturday, May 1.

SANTA PAULA—Hotel Petrolia, Friday Evening at 6 p.m., April 23.

VENTURA—Hotel Rose, Saturday Morning, until 11 o'clock, May 1.

SANTA BARBARA—Hotel Mascarel, Saturday Afternoon, May 1.

Consultation Free.

EVEN THE LITTLE ONES.

Even the little ones have a faithful friend on the staff of the English and German Expert Specialists. The treatment of chronic diseases of children by this specialist assures the little ones sure and permanent relief.

The Little Son of Mr. J. S. Billheimer

Of The Willamette Lumber Co. Is Cured of Chronic Blood, Throat and Nervous Trouble.



"My little son," said Mrs. Billheimer, "was very much troubled with a throat affection and his health became seriously impaired. His blood became poor and nervous troubles came on. We tried several physicians without benefit and then went to the English and German Expert Specialists in the Byrne building. Our little boy began to mend from the first, and was soon completely cured. We certainly feel grateful to the skillful specialists as our little son's condition was alarming."

\$2.50 CATARRH \$2.50
Per Month—Medicines Free.

English and German Expert Specialists,
Incorporated for \$250,000.

Masters of Chronic Diseases,
Rooms 408 to 422, Byrne Bldg., Third and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours—9 to 4 daily, 7 to 8 evenings, 9 to 11 a.m. Sundays. Tel. 1113 Black. Consultation Free

NERVOUS WEAKNESS IN MEN

Has become so general and widespread in its sad results that science has made a forward step to check the modern scourge. The old methods of "steaming a tired horse" are no longer used by specialists who understand this peculiar weakness in men. Much harm results from this old method of stimulating nerves and organs and irritating them into spasmodic action—only to see them react and become more enfeebled than before.

Give Them Food

and treatment that will build them up and restore nature's waning vitality.

Nervous weakness in young or old men can be cured—if you consult a specialist who understands these diseases of men. Our specialist for men treats only these cases, and he cures the worst forms of these troubles after other doctors had failed. His confidence in his treatment is so perfect that he says—

Not a dollar until you are cured. All private and sexual diseases, wasting drains, night sweats, failing memory, syphilis, pimples on the face, stricture, varicose and wasted organs.

DOCTOR MYERS

THE SPECIALIST FOR MEN

Of the English and German Expert Specialists.

Private Entrance—Room 412 Byrne building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours—Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 9 to 11 a.m. Daily, 9 to 4. Write for the most perfect question list ever issued.

BEST OF THE YEAR.

HOWARD S., THE CRACK COLT OF CALIFORNIA.

Heavily Weighted Down and Poorly Hidden He Won the Sprockels Handicap.

CLOSE NECK-TO-NECK FINISH.

ALTAMAX CAME WITHIN AN INCH OF WINNING.

Aftermath of the Anthony-Barry Battle and Other Prize Ring Gossip—Eastern Baseball Games. Bicycle Races.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Sprockels handicap for three-year-olds, valued at \$7500, with a cup worth \$1500 to be awarded the winner, was decided at Ingleside today. Howard S., by Imp. Whistle Jacket-Zelca, winning by a nose in 2:08. Jockey Piggett piloted the winner.

The weather was perfect, and the track in fairly good condition, but the attendance was far below expectations, scarcely 6000 people being present. The stake event was fifth on the card, and brought out a field of eleven high-class three-year-olds.

With but little delay the field was dispatched to the starting line. Lou Lou R. and Scarfing being the first to show in front. These two held the lead, passing the stand, gradually increasing it until at the far turn five lengths separated them from the balance of the field. Altamax was third, while Howard S., the favorite, was poorly ridden, and after being pocketed several times had dropped back to tenth position. Entering the stretch Lou Lou R. and Scarfing had enough, Altamax going to the front, and for a short time looked all over a winner. Howard S. in the meantime had clear sailing on the outside, and passing one after another they were standing still, challenged the leader, and the two raced the ground like a team. They finished so closely together that the judges were at a loss in announcing the decision. Howard S. was finally awarded the verdict, with Altamax second and Vincitor third, five lengths behind.

Howard S. was by far the best horse in the race, packing top weight, being badly interfered with and receiving a very poor ride. He was very heavily played at odds of 8 to 5. His victory today stamps him as the best three-year-old of the year in California. Summaries:

Five furlongs: Rey Salazar won, Torada second, Salabar third; time 1:02½.

Six furlongs: Pat Murphy won, Maj. Cook second, George Miller third; time 1:14½.

Mile and a quarter: Dead heat between The Bachelor and Lobengula, Daylight third; time 1:55½.

Mile and a quarter, hurdle handicap: J.O.C. won, Candor second, Tuxedo third; time 2:19½.

Sprockels cup, for three-year-olds, mile and a quarter: Howard S., 112 (Piggett), 8 to 5, won; Altamax, 118

(Hennessy), 12 to 1, second; Vincitor, 107 (Shaw), 40 to 1, third; time 2:08½. Scarfing, Estaca, Rey del Tierra, Lou Lou R., Lodestar, George Palmer, Bernadillo and Horatio also ran.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

University of California Outpoints Stanford—Records Broken.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The University of California today won the intercollegiate games with Stanford University by a score of 62½ to 49½.

Drum and Carrol of California did phenomenal work, the former winning the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard and the 440-yard, while Carrol captured the half-mile and mile run. Several intercollegiate records were broken. The results were as follows:

Two-mile bicycle race: Squires (U.C.) won, Crafts (U.C.) second, Lawton (Stanford) third; time 5:43-5.

One-half mile running: Carrol (U.C.) won, Burnett (Stanford) second, Trefethen (U.C.) third; time 2:00-1-5. (Coast and intercollegiate record.)

The 100-yard dash: Drum (U.C.) won, Brunton (Stanford) second, Holbrook (Stanford) third; time 0:10-1-5.

One mile walk: Griffin (U.C.) won, but was disqualified for running; Westford (U.C.) second, Adams (Stanford) dead heat for second place, and points were divided; time 7:33-5.

The 120-yard hurdle: Morgan (Stanford) won, Adams (U.C.) second, Bakewell (U.C.) third; time 0:16. (Coast record.)

The 440-yard run: Drum (U.C.) won, Brunton (Stanford) second, Karstedt (Stanford) third; time 0:51. (Coast record.)

One-mile run: Carrol (U.C.) won, Brunton (Stanford) second, Smith (Stanford) third; time 4:37-3-5.

The 220-yard dash: Drum (U.C.) won, Holbrook (Stanford) second, Brunton (Stanford) third; time 0:23-2-5.

The 220-yard hurdle: Dole (Stanford) won, Bakewell (U.C.) second, Miller (U.C.) third; time 0:26-3-5.

Pole vault: Dole (Stanford) won, Mumma (U.C.) second, Lloyd (U.C.) third; height 10ft. 10in.

Hammer throw: Hazard (Stanford) won, Flicker (Stanford) second, Freeman (Stanford) third; distance 128ft.

Running high jump: Dole (Stanford) won, Miller (U.C.) second, Dosier (U.C.) third; height 5ft. 9in.

Shot-put: Cheek (U.C.) won, McDermott (U.C.) second, Flicker (Stanford) third; distance 29ft.

Running broad jump: Broughton (U.C.) won, Johnson (Stanford) second, Dosier (U.C.) third; distance 22ft., equaling Coast record.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Champions Make It Three Straight from Boston.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] BALTIMORE, April 24.—The champions succeeded today in making it three straight from Boston: Score: Baltimore, 7; baseballs, 10; errors, 3.

Boston, 1; baseballs, 8; errors, 2. Batteries—Corbett and Robinson; Richardson and Yenser.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Phillies whaled Jockey Meeklin mightily today and defeated New York hands down. Score:

Philadelphia, 12; baseballs, 17; errors, 6. New York, 4; baseballs, 8; errors, 4. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Meeklin and Wilson.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The Indians were defeated again today in a slow, but interesting, game. The score was: Louisville, 9; baseballs, 9; errors, 2. Cleveland, 3; baseballs, 4; error, 5.

Batteries—Hill and Dexter; Cuddy and Zimmer.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Unfavorable

weather kept down the attendance to 107, and the game was called in the first half of the sixth on account of rain. Score:

St. Louis, 5; baseballs, 5; errors, 1. Pittsburgh, 1; baseballs, 1; errors, 2. Batteries—Hart and McFarland; Hawley and Merritt.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Norton was able to keep the visitors' hits scattered today with the exception of the third inning. Score:

Washington, 8; baseballs, 11; errors, 4. Brooklyn, 6; baseballs, 10; errors, 5. Batteries—Norton and McGuire; Kennedy and A. Smith.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Good fielding and timely batting won the game for the Reds today. Score:

Cincinnati, 4; baseballs, 8; errors, 0. Chicago, 3; baseballs, 8; errors, 0. Batteries—Damman and Peitz; Denzer and Kittredge.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), April 24.—Yale, 9; Williams, 1.

HANOVER (N. H.), April 24.—Dartmouth, 4; Harvard, 3.

BETHLEHEM (Pa.), April 24.—University of Pennsylvania, 15; Lehigh, 5.

FUGILISTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The Barry-Anthony Glove Contest and Other Events.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—A rattling four-round bout, a clever banter, a contest of twenty rounds and a ludicrous farce were the entertainment put up last evening by the National Athletic Club to a crowded house at Woodward's Pavilion.

Hiram Cook acted as referee and was roundly hissed for his decision in the first fight between Rubenstein and Cooney. It was all Rubenstein's fight up to the last half of the last round, and although Cooney had far the better of it after that, Cook's decision was correct under the rules.

The event of the evening was the twenty-round contest between Jimmy Barry of Chicago and Jimmy Anthony of Australia. A clever fight was put up by the bantams. Anthony seemed dangerous in every round, as he finished practically as strong as he began, while Barry was noticeably tiring, though he made a lively finish.

The Chicagoan got the decision. Barry was entirely too quick for Anthony and the Australian did not get in a single effective blow. On the other hand, Barry frequently rained swing after swing upon the Australian's jaw, but the blows either had no force in them or Anthony is a wonder to stand punishment.

It is certain that there was no steam behind many of Barry's blows. He is the perfectist of activity, and had no trouble in finding Anthony's jaw, but that is all the good it did him. In a boxing contest that was all that was necessary, and the fact that Anthony kept forcing Barry to walk backward around the ring counted only a little in his favor.

Anthony had but one mark on him at the end of the fight, a cut back of the left eye, while Barry had red spots and scrapes all over his body.

In the beginning of the fight, Anthony tried to rush Barry, but the latter cleverly ducked or swung his left on Anthony's jaw. Many of the rounds were uneventful, but Barry was clearly outpunching his man all the time.

In the last four rounds Anthony tried to rush Barry and ran against a rain of blows that stopped his aggressive tendencies. Barry's remarkable agility saved him and gave him the power to reach Anthony's face whenever there was a mix-up.

The "ten-round go" between Bob Armstrong and Sam Pruitt was howling farce. Both men are colored. Armstrong is supposed to possess some championship mettle, but there was no opportunity of seeing him up last night.

Pruitt seemed to be full of sorrow or something else as he came ringward.

His legs and shoulders were bare and his skin shone like that of a Samoan chief after a coconut-oil bath. When he took the scratch Armstrong struck him several times in the face and upon the body. Pruitt looked reproachfully at "Parson" Davies' novice. Another left-hand stomach punch settled it for Pruitt walked to his corner and told the referee that the thing had gone far enough.

The exhibition, which lasted about five seconds only, was of such a comical nature that the spectators roared with laughter. Only a handful of enthusiasts who take pugilism seriously at all times, got mad.

COLLEGE RELAY CARNIVAL.

Seventy-six Teams from Pennsylvania Colleges Competed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The University of Pennsylvania's annual relay carnival was held at Franklin field today. Seventy-six teams from the leading colleges competed.

Two-mile championship relay, two starters: Pennsylvania won, Brown second; time 8:20.

Mile relay: State College won, Hahnemann College second, Villa Nova third; time 2:24.

The 120-yard hurdle: McKibben, Pennsylvania, won; Remington second; time 1:15.

One-mile relay race: Brown Preparatory won, Delancy School second, Episcopal Academy third; time 3:43.

Mile relay: St. John's won, Columbian second, Johns Hopkins third; time 3:4.

Mile relay: Mercersburg Academy won, Ericks Academy second, Chester Commercial third; time 3:55-4-5.

One half mile relay: The Pal cup; Pennsylvania (Hoffman) won, Tewksberry second, Blackburn third; time 0:10.

Mile relay: Swarthmore won, Friends' Central School second, Haverford third; time 3:51-1-5.

The Defender to Go to England LONDON, April 24.—According to the St. Paul Gazette, the Defender is likely to race in English waters, the only question being the American syndicate and H. W. Walker, who wishes to buy the sloop, being the price of the yacht. In the event of the purchase being made, it is further stated that Lord Dunraven will fit out the Valkyrie III to meet the Defender. Mr. Walker, the owner of the sloop, is a Barclay Walker, the owner of the sloop.

The Race is Off. OAKLAND, April 24.—The attempt to arrange a race between Cyclist Allan Jones and the pacer flying 4th, now at Pleasanton, has fallen through.

The postage on this issue of The Times is four (4) cents. Be sure to put on the necessary stamps, or your papers will not leave the postoffice.

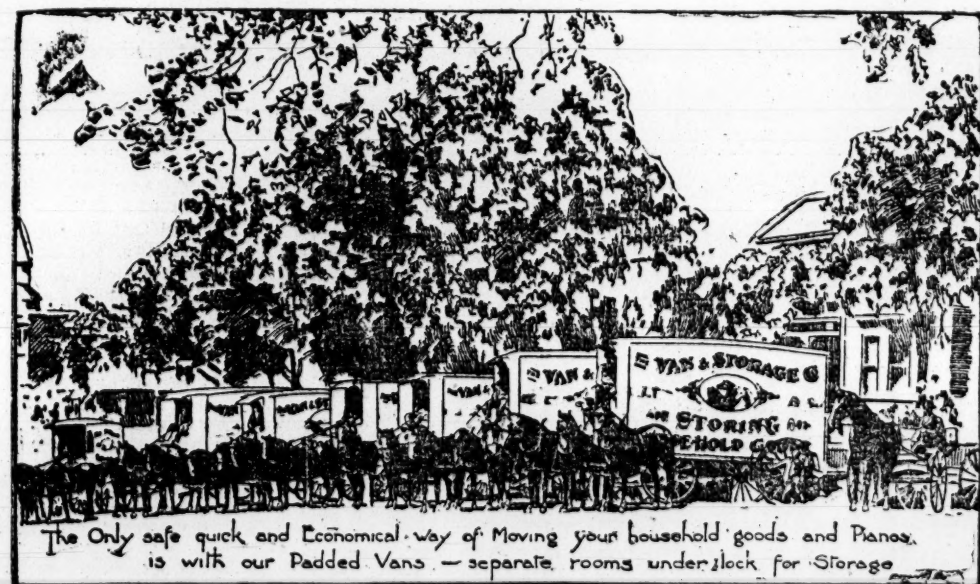
FIESTA PHOTOS. The only complete set of photos of La Fiesta are made and for sale by C. B. Waite, No. 254 South Broadway.

PROF. GENTRY'S SHOW. Prof. Gentry's famous dog and pony show will arrive in this city this morning. All the dogs and ponies travel in a special train of Pullman cars, which will be open for inspection at the Southern Pacific depot today. The opening performance will be given tomorrow night at Grand avenue and Tenth street.

INDIANS. Full band of Mission Indians in bathing at Redondo tomorrow. More fun, more sport, sunbathing, snake dances, fire dances and a championship mettle, but there was no opportunity of seeing him up last night.

Pruitt seemed to be full of sorrow or something else as he came ringward.

...THE... Van and Storage Co.



Packing, moving and storing is all done by the Van and Storage Co. We ship goods East in mixed car lots and save \$1 per 100 pounds.

Our warehouse is the best, with lowest rates of insurance.

OFFICE TEL. 1140.
RESIDENCE TEL. BLACK 1221.

—Warehouse—
Cor. 4th and Alameda.

SAW THE COUNTRY.

Visiting Supervisors Entertained by Los Angeles Officials.

The Association of California Supervisors yesterday inspected the roads of Los Angeles county.

The supervisors of the State have been holding a convention in this city. They met at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, where the trip had been planned.

Supervisor Orrin S. Henderson of San Joaquin offered resolutions, which were carried by a unanimous vote, extending to the hearty thanks of the convention to the Chamber of Commerce for the use of its rooms, and for the careful and painstaking attention with which Secretary Wiggin provided for its comfort and convenience while in session.

The thanks of the convention were also returned to the press of the city, and to the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Board of Supervisors then invited all present to a ride over the roads of the county in the direction of San Gabriel.

The route chosen was out North Main street and over the Los Angeles River, and thence by the most direct route to Los Robles Cañon, where Supervisor Woodward has been building a new road. It was to see this especially, and the other roads generally, that the trip had been planned.

Throughout the long route the dust had been laid by judicious sprinkling. El Camino de Los Robles, as the new road is called, is a finely-constructed highway, made firm by the liberal use of foothill pebbles, and pierced at intervals with pipes, whose purpose is to carry off storm water and prevent the flooding of the roads. A prettier spot it would be hard to find. The road is now to Los Robles Cañon.

The Times-Mirror Company, PUBLISHERS OF The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Vice President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.
Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
Counting Room, first floor (telephone 39). Subscription Department, basement (telephone 27). Editorial Rooms, second and third floors (telephone 874).
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT: E. KATZ, 230 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Sixteenth Year.

The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$3.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.00; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation: (Daily Net Average for 1895.....15,111
Daily Net Average for 1896.....18,091
Sunday Average for 3 mos. of 1897.....22,855

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

FIVE PARTS, WITH COVER 44 PAGES.

"LET JOY BE UNCONFINED."

For a whole week this has been the motto of gay, laughter-loving, flower-crowned and beautiful Los Angeles. Hers has been, during that period, but another name for fairland—a fairland of brilliant colors, of moving pageants and of republican though mock-royal retinues—everything in keeping with the free and 'lavish splendor of the golden sunshine and the fragrance and brightness of the blossoming world.

Los Angeles drops all mundane cares during fiesta week and gives herself up to merriment. Nature laughs with us in very gladness, and, as far as outward appearance goes, the Angel City is for the time a modern Utopia, where none of the evils of life exist, and where everything which can jar upon the perfection of human enjoyment has been eliminated. The streets have been gay with pennon and streamer; bright with moving flags; tropical with clustering branches of palms, which nod from every pole; thronged with flower-covered equipages, and at night brilliant with hundreds of many-colored electric lights, forming overhead triangles and domes and great arches, and flashing at the same time from the sides and roofs of business houses as if this lower world were aflame with planets and blazing suns.

During the day a cloudless sky, filled with golden floods of light, bends over our world. No fear of storm or harsh wind, for nature breathes gently and is serene with ineffable calm. The great hills and massive mountains, the higher peaks still snow-crowned, form a splendid background. The hills and valleys are green and covered with lush grasses and dotted with millions of wild flowers. The mountains are kaleidoscopic in their coloring. The river threads its way without roar, or fuss, or noise, a line of light, as if it were only there to complete the perfect picture. Gay crowds come and go along the streets. The pageants are thrilling with color. The old dead centuries have waked to life again, and knight and lady from the vanished past come forth regnant with youth and beauty. Laughter ripples on every breeze. Richly-caparisoned horses bear brave caballeros, bright with silver trappings; tattooed Indians, crowned with feathers and picturesque with paint, illustrate the wide contrast between barbarism and civilization; Imperial China sends forth her sons, glittering with barbaric splendor, and the very air pulsates with the harsh notes of her brazen instruments. Her great dragon writhes and mouths as if ready to devour the gathered throng. Beautiful are the fire engines, and all the paraphernalia of this indispensable department, with roses, lilies, pampas plumes and palms. Panoplied in white and drawn by prancing steeds is the carriage of the "republican queen," and not less elegant are the equipages of her republican court ladies, garlanded with roses, and gay with silken banners. Gaily-dressed women are everywhere. Beautiful maidens and happy children mingle with the throng. Color flashes from every moving form. Dances, games, concerts, the battle of flowers, to grand carnival upon the water, the final masquerade on "All-Fols' night," make up a *tout ensemble* such as would lead one to dream that life here is in this land of sunshine and flowers, a stranger to care and sorrow; but it is a life where all the chords struck are those of pleasure. The earth dons her brightest garments for the season and is everywhere alight with a multitude of flowers. You might gather a million of roses and they would hardly be missed, and crown your arches and carriages with flowers, and still the gardens would be burdened with bloom. A gay and happy world it is for the nonce, resplendent with light and color and motion, and replete with beauty and charm.

But perhaps the true spirit of our carnival week is not exemplified by the beautiful Floral day, when the richness of lovely gardens goes to adorn fair women, brave men and brilliant equipages, and the storm of bright-tinted, fragrant missiles which fills the air tells the story of nature's sweet lavishness which makes such things possible. Friendliness, generous sympathy and quick praise flow from the eager crowds who view the bright, quick-shifting scene within the Queen's amphitheater; and indeed, it would be an ungrateful subject who would find room for cavil at such a picture as our Floral Day presented. All the beauty, the grace and the richness of a French court characterized the appearance of the scene as the gay cavalcade passed in review. Knights, ladies, and tiny children did honor to the fair young queen with the grace of the accustomed courtier; but through all the severity of social forms there shone the light of sweet friendliness and good comradeship. Beautiful women threw kisses to the beautiful woman on the throne, gallant gentlemen saluted her profoundly, and friend-cheered friend as the flower storm grew and the rain of fragrance filled the faces of the smiling crowd. Peace loves such battles as this, and they help to exalt the race. The night seemed blossoming into noon with the carnival upon the lake, so brilliantly lighted were the floating barges and the picturesque bathhouse, and so splendid the pyrotechnic display, and the flash of electric fires. It was a scene that held one enthralled as if he had slipped into a new world where enchantment held sway and life with its grayer contrasts of care and toil were unknown. This merry-making is good for the world occasionally. It puts all classes in touch; broadens our sympathies; helps us to forget life's cares and to enjoy the beauty which nature has spread about us with such lavish hand.

Los Angeles might set up a republican court of her own and lack nothing of that which goes to make up the state and brilliancy of foreign courts; but we are democratic citizens of a republic, content with our enjoyment of a week of innocent gaiety and mock royalty, and after that is over the charm of our everyday life is sufficient for us.

HONOR TO THE PEOPLE.

The brilliant festival of La Fiesta de Los Angeles, which closed last night in a riot of hilarity, reflects the utmost credit upon President Ford K. Rule and his intelligent associates and assistants; but as creditable as it all was to the men who carried out the laborious details of the great carnival, the fact should not be lost sight of that to our liberal and enterprising people as a whole, is due the fullest measure of praise. Los Angeles has achieved its position as the liveliest and best city on the Pacific Coast, not by its natural advantages, great as they are, but because it is peopled by a population that has public spirit, energy and the quality of "standing in" and standing fast. They may call Los Angeles the Chicago of the Coast if they choose, but THE TIMES is willing to stand by the proposition that this metropolis of the south is in a class by itself, and that in sagacity, enterprise, perseverance and "get there," it is second to no city in any State.

All honor and glory, then, to the loyal and tireless citizens who have so grandly carried out the details of the great fete de La Fiesta; but equal honor to the good people of Los Angeles in general, who have given into their hands the sinews of war and an enthusiastic moral support without which even the best of causes would fail.

A Bakersfield bus driver got over his "passion for the stage" business and went out on the desert to seek his fortune. He took up a claim in the vicinity of Randsburg, but the rock was so full of refractory elements that he was obliged to ship it off for reduction. He got a return of \$875 for a shipment of nine tons, the other day, which is at the rate of about \$96.25 per ton. If he has much more rock like that he will be apt to live in San Francisco and build ten-story buildings, five years hence.

"THE TIMES."

Today's issue of this newspaper is a specimen of what it undertakes upon occasions calling for achievements out of the usual daily order; and the management "points with pride" to its plethora of beautiful pages, which cover not only the news of the day, but the full history of the brilliant carnival which came to a conclusion last night with the mad and merry rout of the masquers who held wild revel under the sparkling globes of fire which gleamed like ropes of flame overhead, and that glowed from cornice and portico and facade each side the be-bannered thoroughfares.

Yet all this is but a milestone in the upward and onward progress of THE TIMES. Although the junior newspaper of the city of Los Angeles, with but one exception, it has for years held first place in circulation, character, standing and enterprise. This much must be said in truth, though said of itself. THE TIMES has reached its present status, however, not by any extraordinary expenditure of outside capital, but has attained it by the steadfast purpose of its managers; by tireless industry, by being right and sticking to the right despite abuse, cavil or criticism, depending upon the final judgment of the people for an endorsement. And the people have not failed to render that endorsement and that loyal support which THE TIMES treasures as the brightest jewel in its crown of success. Untrammelled and independent in its policy; free of debt, with no "strings" upon it of any sort; the servant of nobody but the puissant people and the matchless flag which represents the great Republic; fearing nobody but God, and having no purposes to carry out save those which make for the common good, THE TIMES goes on its chosen way with high hope and renewed courage.

The condition of a newspaper's affairs are best shown in its pages from day to day. No array of figures; no statements of assets or other data that may be expressed in the signs and characters that stand for numbers and amounts, are therefore necessary to show the position this newspaper occupies as a business enterprise, because for a long time past it has not only had by far the largest clientele of any journal in its field, but for the same period has steadily averaged more printed columns of advertisements than any newspaper in California, not excepting those that are issued from the State's metropolis. From the legitimate patronage of the public alone has THE TIMES been enabled to reach its present satisfactory material condition. It has its own plant and its own building for a home, which bristles with modern machinery of the best description; and upon the property there is not one dollar of incumbrance of any sort.

These results constitute an endorsement that cannot be gained by money, but may be by character, by integrity, by intrinsic worth only; and that THE TIMES is the recipient of this endorsement is known of all intelligent and unbiased men in the fair land in which it has its home.

As for the future, it is full of promise for Los Angeles and that most blossoming and benighted region that hem it round about; and to the progress and prosperity of this land—the chosen land of kindly Fortune—THE TIMES looks forward hopefully and exultantly. There are great days ahead. In the doings of those days this paper will continue to take its full part with courage and fidelity, always remembering that the way to gain the fullness of measure of success is to deserve it.

LOS ANGELES, PAST AND PRESENT.

It is expected that the official census of Los Angeles, which has been taken during the past week under direction of the City Council, will show the population of the city to be something over 100,000 souls. If there are any doubters among us, or among the friends who are visiting us, in regard to the authenticity of this enumeration, they had a good chance to receive an object lesson on the subject yesterday, when the parade of school children took place before the Fiesta Queen and thousands of citizens mounted on the tribunes. Less than one-third of the Los Angeles public school children were present, yet they made an imposing display. It is an interesting, significant and striking fact that there are today twice as many children of school age in Los Angeles city as the total population of the city amounted to in 1880, according to the United States census of that year.

The growth of the City of the Angels during the past ten years, has indeed been so steady and persistent that comparatively few of our own citizens realize how wonderful that growth has been. It is only when one of us goes away for a few years, and returns, that the astonishing changes which have taken place make an impression on the mind. It is difficult to realize that less than twenty years ago this was a quiet, sleepy, semi-Mexican town of about 11,000 population, in which the premonitory rumblings of the real estate excitement of 1886-87 had scarcely begun to make an impression.

Not only strangers, but old residents of Los Angeles ask themselves occasionally what is the secret of this remarkable progress and whether it will continue. The reason for the growth of Los Angeles is not far to seek. To begin with, we have there, much-talked-of, but not over-rated climate, which makes life worth living and attracts to us new population from every section of the country, and from all parts of the world. If this were all, it would certainly be

much, but it alone would not be sufficient to explain the rapid advance of Los Angeles from a population of 11,000 in 1880 to one of over 100,000 in 1897. In addition to climate, we have in the surrounding country a fertile soil, upon which more valuable products may be raised to the acre than in any other section of the United States. Where, within the limits of this great country, may it be truthfully said that an industrious family can not only find a comfortable living, but lay by money on the product of ten acres of land? Yet that statement is absolutely true of the country which lies between Santa Barbara and San Diego—between the mountains and the ocean—of which country Los Angeles is the recognized commercial metropolis.

This, however, is not all. As THE TIMES has frequently pointed out, in its annual reviews, Los Angeles has been predestined by nature as the site of a great city on account of its commanding geographical location, on the shortest route, by the easiest grades, between the two oceans. Los Angeles lies upon the great highway which commerce will seek, as the yet comparatively undeveloped trade between the Orient and both sides of the Atlantic ocean increases. Thus, it will be seen that the future of Los Angeles rests upon a solid foundation of climate, of soil, and of geographical location. The future greatness of this city is assured, and nothing can stop its onward march, although that forward movement may be hastened or retarded by the public spirit or indifference of its citizens.

Those who have not been in Los Angeles for ten years or more can scarcely recognize the handsome city of today, with its 175 miles of graded and graveled streets, fifteen miles of paved streets, 135 miles of cement and asphalt sidewalks, 130 miles of street-car track, mostly electric, its complete system of electric lights, its imposing Courthouse and City Hall, and its dozens of great business blocks. While not pretending to be a commercial or manufacturing city of the first class, yet (the business carried on today in Los Angeles would be creditable to a city of several times the population. It is true that here, as elsewhere, we have some of the poor with us, for whose needs public-spirited citizens have recently contributed with great liberality; yet it is also true, as is testified by those whose business calls them all over the country, that there is probably no city of the size in the United States in which the gaunt hand of poverty makes itself so little apparent. The banks of the city contain over \$12,000,000 in deposits, and any reasonable amount of money is to be had on good security. The building operations cast even San Francisco in the shade, the total value of buildings erected during the past two years amounting to over \$6,000,000.

As to the future, it may safely be asserted that the outlook for Los Angeles was never brighter than it is today. During the past ten years, since the subsidence of the real estate boom, we have gone through a period of steady growth, without any excitement, but it looks as if this growth would be greatly accelerated during the next two years. The season for the farming community of Southern California has been one of the most prosperous that has been known for many years. The crops of grain will be large, owing to an abundant rainfall, and what is more important, the price realized for those crops will be good, on account of shortage in other parts of the world. The citrus fruit crop is expected to be almost twice as much as that of any previous season, and the assurance is given that an adequate protective duty will be granted by Congress, thus insuring remunerative prices to the growers. The delicious fruit crop will also be very large, and as the markets for this crop have been greatly extended during the past year or two, both in this country and in Europe, better prices will also be realized for this product.

Another important source of revenue to Los Angeles city during the coming year will be the expenditure, by the government, of \$3,000,000 upon a deep water harbor at San Pedro, to which enterprise reference is made in another column. The construction of a third transcontinental line to Salt Lake City will follow upon the heels of this improvement, opening up an immensely rich territory that will be tributary to Los Angeles.

Altogether it is safe to predict that the year 1897 will mark the commencement of the most prosperous era that Los Angeles has ever known. The growth of the past, wonderful as it has been, will be overshadowed by the developments that the immediate future has in store for this most favored corner of the wide domain over which floats the Stars and Stripes.

The fiesta has closed with a blaze of glory and a sunset gleam that cannot fail to redound to the credit of Los Angeles and her people as an artistic population. The parade of Thursday night showed and appreciated of the classical that would have evoked comment even in Paris or London. All that was beautiful in the mythological studies of boyhood was there, clad in the grace that charmed Praxiteles and led the Michael Angelos and Canovas of a later period to emulate the genius of the dead Athenian, which survived his earthly career and covered his tomb with laurels which could not fade. Who can say, after that parade, that we are not truly an art-loving people?

SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

In the past no single question so much concerned the people of Los Angeles as that of the location of a government deep-water harbor off the coast of this county. The question of this harbor improvement was not only an important one locally, but it became interesting even from a national standpoint, the debate in regard to the selection of a site having been carried into the halls of Congress, where it was attended by heated discussions. In fact, there has probably never been a proposed Federal improvement that was made the subject of so long drawn-out and bitter a controversy as this. Fortunately, however, the harbor question of Southern California has been definitely settled by the final report of the board of government engineers appointed by Congress to investigate the subject, and that report having been crystallized into law, the harbor will be built, in due time, at San Pedro.

The question of locating a deep-water harbor off the coast of Los Angeles county never was a complicated one, or at least never should have been, although, owing to the vast amount of dust that was raised on the subject by a few people, a stranger might suppose that there was some great difference of opinion among the people in regard to the proper location. This is not so. A great majority of the people in this section have always been in favor of the natural harbor site, San Pedro, where most of the maritime commerce of Southern California has been carried on for over a century. Their opinion has been confirmed by three separate boards of United States engineers, who have reported in favor of that site. The opposition to this proper and natural site for the harbor has come entirely and alone from a private corporation, the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, which within the past few years has entrenched itself at an open roadstead north of the summer resort of Santa Monica, where it has built a large wharf, and by its influence at Washington has succeeded, until recently, in preventing the legitimate ambition of our people to have a free deep-water harbor from being carried out.

Now, however, the question is definitely settled, once for all, by the latest decision of a board which was appointed by Congress with the sanction and concurrence of the chief Senatorial supporter of the corporation above referred to, Senator Frye of Maine. All that remains to be done is for the Secretary of War to carry out the mandate of Congress, as expressed in the bill appointing the commission, and this he is expected to do within a reasonable time. It has been intimated that there may be a further delay, and that the Secretary will seek to refer the matter back to Congress before calling for bids for the construction of the harbor; but our people are unwilling to admit the possibility that an executive officer of the government will seek to throw any such unnecessary obstacles in the way of a much-needed public improvement, that has been formally and definitely ordered by the law-making power, after a most thorough and exhaustive investigation of the merits of the case. It may therefore, as we have said, be expected and rightfully expected, that work upon this long-looked-for improvement will commence in earnest within a few months, or at least before the end of the current year.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this great improvement to Los Angeles and the surrounding country. The expenditure of \$3,000,000, mostly for labor, is the least important feature of the improvement. The location of the harbor at San Pedro insures the ultimate construction of a third transcontinental railroad to Salt Lake City, through some of the richest mineral fields of the country, besides shortening the route to the East by 300 miles. It also insures the supremacy of Los Angeles as the great commercial metropolis of the southwest, on the direct line, by the shortest route and easiest grades, between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Los Angeles have fought long and hard for this important and necessary improvement. They have reason to congratulate themselves that the government deep-water harbor at San Pedro, the people's site, is at last an assured fact.

The refusal of white cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy to associate with a colored lad who has just been appointed to that institution by Congressman Shattuck of Ohio, will not bother the unblest American very much if he goes there prepared to study navigation and the art of war. The truth of the matter is, that most of the young gentlemen who attend the nation's naval school pay more attention to social functions than they do to their studies. Some of them threaten to resign if the colored cadet comes to take the place he has fairly won in competitive examination. Let them do so, by all means. The flag is happily rid of them.

Bulgaria is at the threshold of a revolt against Turkish tyranny. Some detachments of Albanian troops have mutinied and joined the Greeks. Roumania is ripe for insurrection. Macedonia is ready to join the procession. Armenia has a Turkey-bone to pick at the proper time. Crete is in active revolt, and Greece is making the situation interesting for the unspeakable Turk. If the European powers will mind their own business, this affair will be settled in short order.

COMMENDATION.

GOOD WORDS FOR LOS ANGELES FROM ABROAD.

The Energy and Enterprise of Her People Evoke Praise from Our Neighbors—The Fiesta and the Harbor.

[San José Mercury:] The annual fiesta at Los Angeles opened last night, and today the streets of the city will be gay with marching cavalades, innumerable floats, women and children in picturesque attire, floating banners and myriads of flowers. For four days the city will be given up to gorgeous pageants, mirth and revelry. The fiesta is an advertisement that is held in Los Angeles, and the thousands of visitors from Eastern States will have the privilege of feasting their eyes on spectacles such as they have never before beheld.

Los Angeles, therefore, is happy. She finds in these annual yearly carnivals of flowers a satisfaction and enjoyment which amply repay her for the large expense involved, and furthermore she long ago discovered that indirectly they pay for themselves ten times, possibly a hundred times, over. They have been the means of carrying her name and fame to the utmost ends of the land. Each fiesta is an advertisement that is read throughout every State in the Union. Each tells a glowing tale of her sunny climate, her flowers and her semi-tropical fruits. The various pleasures, therefore, are made to do practical service for the city and for Southern California by proclaiming abroad the varied attractions and the beauty of the State. In Central California the flowers are as numerous and as perfect, the climate as alluring, the fruits more varied, and the products of the soil far more abundant and diversified. [Possibly not—Ed. Times.] But Los Angeles has learned how to make the best of her admirable resources, she is not afraid to spend a dollar before seeing five come in, and every lover of California, however intense his loyalty to his own immediate section, must applaud the southern city for her enterprise and rejoice with her at her prosperity.

A Lesson in Enterprise.

[Oakland Tribune:] The rivalry, and perhaps, a little jealousy, of Los Angeles has caused by the rapid advancement she has made during the past few years should be buried for awhile anyhow, and instead, admiration and good fellowship should be extended. No one can gainsay the fact that Los Angeles justly deserves every lot of the prosperity she has obtained. The hustling of the boom a few years ago left the city in a worse position than if it had been devoured by a mighty fire, yet the residents and those who had money invested there had such confidence in the place that they never once flinched during the trying ordeal that ensued. Ready money was hard to get, and a man's word was his bond, and as they worked away they felt that the hour of reward would come sooner or later.

It was not long, however, that the unflagging zeal and the public spirit displayed by every member of the community, attracted at first attention and then capital, turned their money in a town that displayed so much enterprise and energy, and ere long the tide turned and a wave of prosperity began to sweep over the city. The government had not been long in the place that they never once flinched during the trying ordeal that ensued. Ready money was hard to get, and a man's word was his bond, and as they worked away they felt that the hour of reward would come sooner or later.

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The Coast Road.

[San Francisco Call:] The probability that within a comparatively short time the Southern Pacific Company will decide whether or not to push the work of closing the gap on the coast road to a speedy completion, will recall to the public mind the importance of this enterprise to San Francisco, Los Angeles and the coast counties, and indirectly to the State at large. The closing of the gap has long been desired, and if it can be accomplished this year it will greatly stimulate the revival of industry, which now seems to be everywhere well-assured. The greater portion of the benefit, or rather the entire benefit, will be received by the coast counties, which now lie off the general highway of travel. To them the completion of the road will mean the actual beginning of a new epoch of development. Their lands will be brought into market and

capital will have opportunities for the profitable exploitation of their innumerable resources. With these advantages will come an increase of wealth and population, resulting in a larger trade and traffic with both Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The counties along the coast are naturally among the richest and best in the State. Their growth has been retarded solely by lack of railroad communication direct with the great centers of business and industry. The mass of travel between Southern and Northern California has turned aside from them and gone through the valley of the San Joaquin. Thus the natural advantages of the coast counties have been hidden from the most of the tourists and home-seekers in California, with the consequence that they have been passed by, while other counties were building up.

All that will be changed if the Southern Pacific Company sees its way clear to complete the gap at once. The coast counties will be opened up at the starting of the new era, a reviving prosperity will be sure to reap many benefits in the near future.

Our Harbor.
[Fresno Examiner:] The telegraph reports that Secretary of War Alger will soon begin the work on San Pedro Harbor, for which Congress provided before the Federal commission compared the merits of Santa Monica and San Pedro. This is good news for everybody except Uncle Collis, and it relieves Secretary Alger of the charge that he has been scheming to give Congress another chance to listen to the Huntington crowd. It is provided that the appropriation should be available for either harbor as soon as the commission selected the better one. San Pedro having been chosen, the Secretary of War should promptly execute the mandates of Congress and the late indications are that he will do so. If that happens, Huntington is conducted on such lines as Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will probably favor, neither Huntington nor any one else will get favorable notice. [Roosevelt is a good one, but is not Assistant Secretary of War.—Ed. Times.]

"The Rare Beauty of It All."
[Fresno Republican:] Some of us may not be able to attend the Los Angeles Fiesta, but there is not a thing to prevent us from wishing that we were there and turning our investigations loose in an attempt, perhaps vain, to picture the rare beauty of it all.

Secretary of War Alger.
[Fresno Republican:] The announcement that Secretary Alger has decided to advertise the merits of the improvement of San Pedro Harbor will be received with favor in California, and especially in the territory tributary to that port. The improvement is a reason why the action of Congress in this matter should not be promptly carried out.

A San Jacinto Opinion.
[San Jacinto Register:] The great pageant, La Fiesta, is in progress in Los Angeles this week, and it is making the pockets of many, it has its uses, and its manner of enlightening the masses in various ways. It hints at the ideal of a queen, or monarch, seemed to mean only a long playday for the working people. It educates the eyes with many a parade, and it enlightens the senses with flags and flowers and bunting. The very contact with the crowds is a useful experience. The observer is told that he is better off, or worse, or condition, or happy or sad accordingly. If he is sad he will work harder to improve his own affairs, and thus gain much from friction with a world outside of his own.

"A Big City."
[San Diego Sun:] This is the merriest week of all the year in Los Angeles. The annual fiesta is on, and the reports are that it is a great success. Los Angeles is a big city, and can make a big and successful fiesta, and San Diego is proud of Los Angeles when it is engaged in that kind of business.

CITY CENSUS.
Slowly Nearing the One Hundred Thousand Population Mark.

The last few hundred names necessary to reach the 100,000 population mark are hard to find. The postal clerks who are doing the work of tabulating the city census, finished the listing of 99,292 names last night. There are several hundred names already enumerated which call for revision, and one or two enumerators are still cleaning up the corners of their fields. The Chinese quarter is not quite completed, but it is not expected that the returns from that district will greatly swell the present total. The postal carriers continue to report from time to time a few persons who were overlooked by the enumerators in their regular rounds, and there is still a fair prospect of touching the desired mark.

TO DEATH OR VICTORY, ON, ON!

We see the Moslems' lowering host,
We hear their murderous cannon peal.
Now, Spain, thy warriors, stand forth!
Unslung your guns, unsheathe your steel!
On that historic ground you stand,
We call your fathers forth and woe;
Forth, guardians of your native land,
To death or victory, on, on!
Before your fathers' trenchant spear
Full oft the star and crescent fell.
Oh, would some Homer now were here
Your future deeds of arms to tell!
Now freedom lies in every blow,
And freedom speaks from every gun;
Down, down the Moslem's flag, the foe,
To death or victory, on, on!
When Darius reeled before their might,
And first they broke the Persian away,
Their cause was just, their cause was right,
As is their children's cause today.
What matters then your mortal lives
With deeds of valor left undone?
Think of your victory, on, on!
To death or victory, on, on!
Though Christendom may lie supine,
The paynim hosts we now defy,
And Greece, the sacrifice is thine,
'Tis thine to conquer or to die.
Charge, children of immortal races,
Who fought and bled at Marathon!
Light, light again your patriot breasts
To death or victory, on, on!
Raise high the torch of freedom's flame
O'er Greece, o'er Greece, o'er Greece!
No blood-stained crescent must defame
The Christians' shrines, the Christians' God.
Greece will not fall the Moslem's prey
Till every hero's life has gone;
The God of Gods directs the way—
To death or victory, on, on!
On, on to swell the ensanguined flood
That surges through each deadly pass,
Where every drop of Grecian blood
Guards every blade of Grecian grass!
In future years 'twill ne'er be said
Your fathers reared one recreant son,
Now by your grand immortal dead,
To death or victory, on, on!

Is it right to make a dog work in harness? Belgium answers yes; England no, and France is deliberating. The French law against using dogs as beasts of burden is often violated in some of the provinces, and a movement has been started for its repeal. Belgians say that their dogs are quite jolly, but if the dogs could view on the subject, they would be apt to approve of the English view.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 24.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.97; at 5 p.m., 30.01. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 48 deg. and 62 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 80 per cent.; 5 p.m., 69 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 6 miles. Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum temperature, 46 deg. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Games

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

There seems to be one place in the world where men are not seeking of office. During the past two months three of the City Trustees of Monrovia have resigned.

It now appears that canals can be produced in the Santa Ana Valley in paying quantities. In many localities it has been found growing profitably in a wild state. Under such conditions it would seem that the project could be made one of the big paying industries in the valley.

It is claimed that 50,000 sheep have been sheared within twenty miles of Pomona. The wool is all being hauled by teams to Los Angeles, and makes a no small source of revenue for Southern California. The owners are evidently increasing their flocks as rapidly as nature permits, and tens of thousands of little lambs are to be seen on the hillsides of Los Angeles and Orange counties.

Considerable has been said in the papers regarding the Santa Fe Company's new well on an eastern extension of the Puente district, sometimes spoken of as the Fullerton well. Drilling has not yet been completed there, and while there is an evident supply of oil, its extent is as yet a matter of crude estimate. A few days will probably result in definite knowledge as to the extent of the strike.

A lady riding on an electric car a day or two ago had the misfortune to lose a purse containing a neat little sum of money. It was brushed from her lap while the car was in motion. One of the proudest privileges of gentle woman is her right to carry her husband's hard-earned money in a little bag that dangles from the tip of a finger or is left loose in her lap to be lost or stolen at any convenient opportunity. It is an expensive privilege sometimes, but one that will exist until women acquire sense and pockets at one fell swoop.

LOVER AND LASS

In Jail Awaiting the Decision of the Girl's Angry Parents.

Charlotte H. Wood, the sixteen-year-old daughter of David J. Wood of Whittier, for the arrest of whom a warrant was issued last Thursday, charging her with being incorrigible, was found yesterday afternoon at 129½ Wilmington street, this city, where she was occupying rooms with a young man named Warren Harrison. When arrested yesterday, the young woman, who is a petite and attractive brunette, was not in the least disconcerted. When bidden to follow the jailer to her cell in the City Prison, she raised her skirts, and with a dainty sweep tripped lightly up the steps. When confronted with her parents, at the instigation of whom the warrant was issued, in the District Attorney's office, she broke down momentarily, but soon regained her composure. It was then that she told the peculiar manner in which she was induced to leave home a week ago.

According to her story, as told her parents in the presence of Assistant District Attorney W. T. Williams, Charlotte received a call last Sunday afternoon from a man and woman whose names she refuses to divulge, on the plea that she promised them she would not. These people, she says, drove from this city in a buggy, and Sunday night spent by her in the country, immediately surrounding Whittier. They informed her that Harrison, who lives near Whittier and with whom Charlotte has long been acquainted, was in Los Angeles and had sent them as envoys to try to induce her to join him. Charlotte further claims that she at his time thought these people of irreproachable character, although she has since found that this is not the case.

Monday morning Charlotte was induced to take the train for this city, while her visitors returned in their buggy. Although no rendezvous had been arranged, Charlotte met Harrison on Spring street before she had been in the city an hour, and accompanied him to his house on Commercial street, where they remained until Tuesday morning. Tuesday night was passed at 205½ Aliso street, and on Wednesday they again moved, this time taking rooms at 129½ Wilmington street, where they have spent most of their time up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when they were found there by Officer Collins. The young woman freely acknowledged to having received about \$20 from Harrison during the past week, but claims that he repeatedly promised her that should any trouble arise from their intimacy he would marry her.

The parents of the girl decided yesterday not to prosecute the couple, as they will consent to marry. Young Harrison, who is an unsophisticated looking individual about 23 years of age, consented to be locked up in the City Prison until Monday without a complaint being filed by the District Attorney, in order to give the parents of the girl time to think the matter over. Charlotte also occupied a solitary cell last night, despite the entreaties of her mother to be allowed to spend the night with her.

This is not the first escapade of the kind participated in by this young woman. About a year ago she left home on a similar excursion and was gone a month.

The postage on this issue of The Times is four (4) cents. Be sure to put on the necessary stamps, or your papers will not leave the postoffice.

According to the best estimates, the Spanish army has lost in two years not less than 45,000 men, while the losses of the Cubans are reckoned at less than 20,000 men. At this rate of destruction the war must finally end from mere exhaustion. The arms sent from Spain to Cuba include 191 cannons, 119,746 Mauser rifles, 97,339 Remington rifles and 12,602 carbines.

"We had to disband. We couldn't find a girl who would act as chairman and keep still, while the rest of us talked."

IMPROVED TOURIST SLEEPING CAR. On the Santa Fe route run every day to Kansas City and Chicago, on Wednesday for Boston. Only three nights to Chicago.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade invigorates the scalp, removes all dandruff upon six applications. At all druggists, 50c.

CONSTABLE KILLED.

HENSON MCCOY PYLE SHOT BY A ROBBER.

The Murderer at Large with Ventura and Los Angeles County Officers in Pursuit.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AROUSED.

DEATH IN THE FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

Deputy Constable McCamish Fires Four Shots at the Murderer and Wins Him—Pyle's Good Record as an Officer.

A little after 4 o'clock yesterday morning Constable Henson McCoy Pyle of Fillmore, Ventura county, was shot through the head just above the right eye and instantly killed. He met his death at Castaic, while pursuing a robber.

Thursday night robbers entered the room in which Ed McCamish, one of Pyle's deputies, was sleeping. They chloroformed him and beat him over the head, rendering him unconscious, and then looted the room, taking among other things, \$5 in cash and two suits of underwear.

When McCamish recovered consciousness, at nearly 1 o'clock Friday morning, he was bleeding at the mouth and nose. He had no knowledge of who his assailants were, but suspected two men whom he had seen hanging around the railway station for several days.

Early in the morning he reported the matter to Pyle, and complaints were sworn out for the arrest of the men whom he suspected. As no trace of the robbers could be found that day, Pyle and McCamish took the evening train to Saugus in the hope of securing a clue to their whereabouts. As no one answering the description of the suspects had been seen at Saugus the officers returned to Castaic, a station about fifteen miles from Fillmore.

The depot at Castaic is a box six or eight feet square. Pyle and McCamish went inside, and making beds on the benches out of gunny sacks, lay down until about 12 o'clock, when they went in search of a drink of water. After having obtained a drink they returned to the box. They decided to remain outside, and each took his station on one side of the box.

It was agreed that if the suspected men should come along and throw up their hands when ordered to do so, Pyle should take both guns and cover the burglars, and McCamish should step up and handcuff them. About 4 o'clock the officers heard the sound of footsteps coming up the track toward them. When the footsteps grew nearer two men could be seen, one with a bundle under each arm.

Pyle and McCamish made no sound until the men had passed, when they ordered them to throw up their hands, and leveled their guns at the robbers. The robbers stopped and put up their hands, and according to his instructions, McCamish gave his revolver to Pyle, and stepped toward the men with his handcuffs in his hands. He placed a pair on one of the men, and had hardly done so when there was a flash, the report of a pistol, and he saw Pyle fall.

McCamish let go of the man he had handcuffed. The other robber fired at him, but missed him. Both robbers then turned and ran up the railway track. McCamish pulled another gun from his pocket, and fired four shots at the retreating forms of the men, but had, the moment before, considered his prisoners. Although the men were 100 yards distant, one of the shots fired by the deputy took effect. The man who had fired the shot which had struck Pyle, cried out, "Oh, Bill, I'm shot," and dropped one of the bundles which he had picked up before he had started to run.

The robber stooped and picked up the fallen bundle with the other hand, and started again to run. After McCamish had fired the shot which had struck Pyle he had instantly killed him, he ran to the dwelling of John Annett, who lived near by, and called for assistance. The men who had fired the shot which had struck Pyle, cried out, "Oh, Bill, I'm shot," and dropped one of the bundles which he had picked up before he had started to run.

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MEN OF MARK.

Bacon's greatest work took fifty-nine years to mature, and Grote's "History of Greece" some few years longer.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wilson is to be inaugurated president of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., on Tuesday, September 14.

If it is economy that prevents "Babe" Bailey from buying an evening dress coat and "week" let him make a trip to Mexico and fit himself out on a silver basis.

Milton's mind rose to its highest capacity when the blind poet was between 54 and 59. It was at this period of his existence when he offered to the world "Paradise Lost."

The largest estate in England's Probate Court last year was that of Sir Charles Booth, whose fortune had its source in breweries. His estate was valued at \$500,000.

The late Perry Derby of Salem, Mass., was one of the best-known genealogists in the United States, and for 30 years had been employed to make genealogical researches in nearly every State in the Union.

Swift was 59 when his brain gave birth to "Gulliver's Travels," and John Stuart Mill 36 when his essay on "Utilitarianism" was published, although his "Liberty" was written three years previous.

Paul Gilmore of Milwaukee has been posing in some character studies for the American Biograph, which is projecting its moving pictures in some twenty different theaters in this country and England. Mr. Gilmore's pictures are entitled, "His First Smoke," "The Miser," "The Monk's Story," "Love's Young Dream."

New Books Just Received.

Farthest North, By Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, 2 vols. \$10.00
Through Unknown African Countries, By A. Donaldson Smith, price \$5.00
The Adventures of My Life, By H. Rochefort, 3 vols; price \$7.50
Memories of Mashonaland, By Bishop Knight-Bruce; price \$2.50
In and Beyond the Himalayas, By S. J. Stone; price \$4.00
Patience Sparhawk and Her Times, By Gertrude Atherton; price \$1.50
The Pomp of the Lavillettes, By Gilbert Parker; price \$1.25
Ziska, By Marie Corelli; price \$1.50
The Merry Maid of Avenay, By Mrs. Burton Harrison; price \$1.50
The Forge in the Forest, By Charles G. D. Roberts; price \$1.50
Also a new supply of
On the Face of the Waters, By Flora Anna Steel; price \$1.50
For Sale by

C. C. PARKER,

246 S. Broadway (Near Public Library).
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

40,000 PEOPLE

Have witnessed the wonders of Niagara Falls in the Largest Paint Store on the Pacific Coast this last week. 40,000 people have seen the result of enterprise. 40,000 people will go home with the fixed idea that a store which is capable of getting up such an interesting entertainment is capable of furnishing the best Paint.

P. H. MATHEWS,

238-240 S. Main St.,
Middle of Block,
Between 2nd and 3rd Sts.

SUPPOSE

You could buy 5 or 10 acres of Olive or Almond land by paying a little twice a year?

SUPPOSE

There would be no interest, taxes or any other expenses for four years?

SUPPOSE

We would set out the trees and take care of them for you for four years with no extra charge?

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At the end of the four years the annual yield would exceed what the land cost you per acre?

IT'S BETTER THAN BONDS!

Our book tells you all about it. Free

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Oldest, Largest, Best. Experienced Teachers, Modern Methods, Thorough Courses of Study in Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, English, and all the latest business requirements. Catalogue sent free. 212 West Third St.

SOAP FOAM

Wash Powder and give them satisfaction.

It Comes in 5c, 15c and 25c pkgs.

Studebaker's

Perhaps you have had an experience in buying a vehicle—perhaps you paid a good price and received poor results—perhaps next time you will profit by the past and get what you know to be best—Studebaker.

Some \$80 and \$165 Open and Top Buggies now for \$65 to \$110. Leather trimmings.

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Everything in Music.
233 S. Spring St. Established 1875.
Sole Agency

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No guess work about it. We do MEN'S tailoring thoroughly, well. That means the utmost rightness in style and price. Hence the bust, the neck, the shoulders, and as it grows better.

H. A. GETZ, FINE TAILORING,
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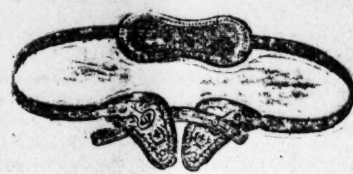


Is a point never to be left out of the account in drug store dealings.

You may take chances with comparative impunity as regards most other goods you buy—at the worst it is only your purse that suffers; but with medicine there is no such thing as "almost right"—it is either right or wrong; there is no half way about it. We hoisted Reliability as our motto at the outset of our business career, and we live up to it day by day. If you wish reliable, polite treatment, in a reliable store, by reliable men, come to Ellington's.

Sample of the Way We Cut Prices On Everything.

Pearl's Soap.....10c	Fountain Syringes.....50c
Mennen's Borated Talcum.....15c	Atomizer.....30c Per Dozen.
Fellow's Syrup.....50c	RUBBER GOODS.....50c
Lydia Pinkham's Compound.....50c	Of all kinds, at
Pierce Prescription.....50c	CUT PRICES.



Only a short time left to see the best truss man that has ever come into the west; if you wear a

truss it will pay you to talk to him.

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Cut Rate Drug Store.

Free Phone, 255 S. Spring St. Opp. Stimson Block.
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25,203 barrels made every day.
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Crombie & Co., Coast Agents,
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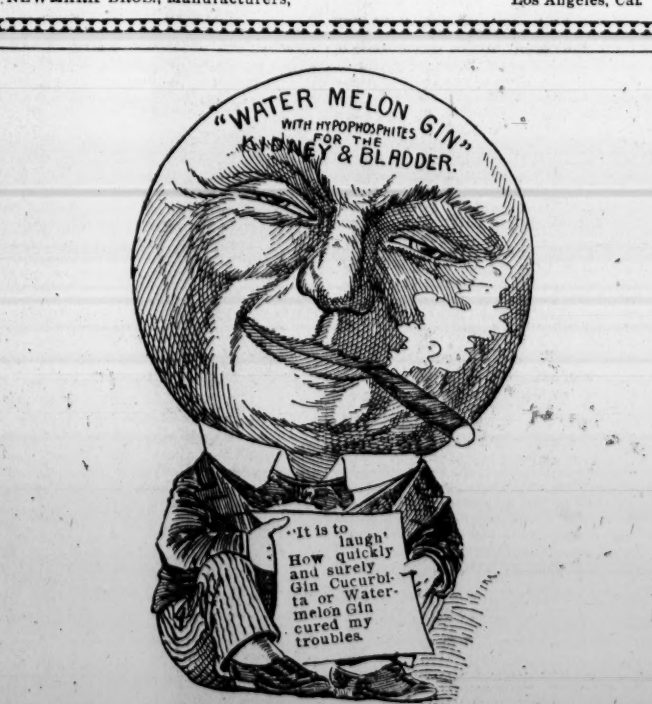
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Spring Clothing for Men and Boys!!!

Our buyers have provided for every whim of man or boy. Only the latest styles of the best makes find a place in our stock. Thirty years of active life in the clothing business has given us the lead in our line and we give you the benefit of all these years of experience. Having a resident buyer in New York keeps us in touch with all that is new and stylish. Stein-Bloch Co.'s line is fully represented in our

Men's Department, and we are sole agents for A. Shuman & Co. of Boston, makers of the best boys' clothing known to the trade. Our buying facilities give us selling privileges enjoyed by but few dealers in this country. Our prices are beyond the reach of competition. Our motto "More for your money than any house offers, or your money back."

Men's Suits from\$7.35 to \$20.00
Men's Suits, to order, from.....\$20.00 to \$50.00
Boys' Suits from.....\$1.95 to \$15.00

Full Line of Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods at Popular Prices.

A perfect mail-order system deals promptly and satisfactorily with every one, no matter how distant. Write for your wants to

JACOBY BROS.

Mind Your P's and Q's.
P's prices, Q's quality—
That's the basis of our success.

Starch—
Kingsford Corn, 1 lb. package..... 3 for 25c
Kingsford Silver Gloss, 1 lb. package..... 3 for 25c
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Erkenbrecher Silver Gloss, 1 lb. package..... 4 for 25c

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Cleveland, 1 lb. cans..... 40c
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Are what your physician counts on when he writes your prescription, and you do not get the full benefit of his skill if the drugs are not pure.

If there is any one thing we pride ourselves on, it is pure, fresh drugs.—Olive Skin Antiseptic Soap, regular price 25c, our price 15c.—Wholesale and Retail druggists. 220 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

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OFFICE OF THE TIMES

Grain and Hay.
 Grain—Wheat, per ctt. 1.50@1.60; barley, 70; corn, 80@.90; oats, 1.10@1.15.
 Hay—Alfalfa, per ton, 6.00@7.00; barley, 8.50
 @9.50; clover, 8.00@9.00; cut, 9.00@10.00.
 Straw—Per ton, 1.00@1.05.

Poultry and Eggs.
 Eggs—Per doz., 10@12.
 Poultry—Hen, per cwt., 3.75@4.25; young
 roosters, 3.00@3.50; broilers, 3.00@3.50;
 broilers, 3.00@3.50; ducks, 4.50@5.50; turkeys,
 live, 14@15 per lb.; dressed, 16@17.

Meats and Fish.
 Hams—Per lb., Rex, 11½; boned, 9; picnic,
 5½.
 Bacon—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 10½; light
 medium, 8½; medium, 7.
 Dried Beef—Per lb., sets, 11; insides, 12;
 10½.
 Dry Salt Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 7½;
 short clogs, 7¼; clear backs, 6½.
 Pickled Meats—Per bbl., family pork, 14.50;
 beef, 9.50.
 Lard—Per lb., pure leaf, 6¼; ivory com-
 pound, 5½.

Potatoes and Onions.
 Onions—Per 100 lbs., old, 3.50@4.00; new, 2.50
 @3.00.
 Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., old, 1.00@1.15; new,
 1.50@1.75.
 Sweet Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., 1.50.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The dullness

[illegible]

by the New York customhouse for the

considerable factor and probably accounted for the 1½d. advance at Liverpool, which started the local market on the rampage. Shorts were alarmed and the extent to which they covered was shown in the 2½ advance which took place during the morning. Some reaction was inevitable, but the closing was very strong, with covering going on right to the last minute.

Corn was firm all day, sustained mainly by wheat.

Provisions started out rather weak in the morning, but with a similar feeling in the live-stock market.

The leading futures closed as follows:

April No. 2 Closing.
May	76½
June	76½
July	76½
September	77½
October	77½
January No. 2
May	25½
July	25½
September	26½
October	26½
January No. 2
July	18½
September	18½
October	19½
January	19½
Wheat, winter patents, 4, 800, 000 lbs.

stock, 5.00@6.00; compressed wheat, 6.00@9.50;

obtained by a Simple Device—Can Be Used on Any Stove.

Heat is the great purifier, and distilled water (which is merely steam condensed) is absolutely free from chemicals and organic matter. Heretofore the excessive cost of stills and the inconvenience of operating them has prevented the general use of distilled water for drinking purposes. These objections have now overcome in a novel portable still made by F. E. Browne of this city, who is the inventor, and claims in his circular that it can be used upon any stove.

RETURNED.

DR. J. S. Browne, late of East Los Angeles has returned to his home in South Street, room 5, s. e. to 5 p. m. except Sundays and Wednesdays.

FRATERNAL LEAGUE.

The American Fraternal League, a new sect fraternal order, giving its members benefits in case of sickness, accidents, old age, and death, is now recruiting men and women. Local councils now organizing. Investigate a new and practical features. Room No. 10, 1000 Broadway.

ice. On time delivery.

**THE CUT-RATE
DEPARTMENT STORE.**
431-433 South Spring St.
Is offering Special Bargains in every-
thing. See their ad. in this paper and
go look at their great stock.

**Good Clothes Come
from Good Tailors.**
Polaski Bros.

Postum Cereal,
THE GRAIN COFFEE.
Makes Red Blood. Ask your
grocer for it.

LONG BEACH AND SAN PEDRO.

The Haviland. The best appointed China store on the Pacific Coast.

245 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Food Groceries Cut Rates.
Prompt delivery and just what you want. Ring up phone 529.

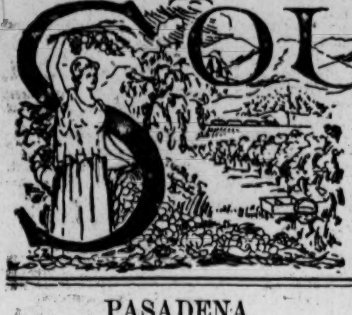
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200 1/2 S. Broad-
way, guarantees
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ve per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

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IRON AGAIN New Life, New Strength, New Vigor
THE ANAPHRODIS
FROM DR. PICORD of Paris is the only remedy for restoring strength under various a/s & will bring back your lost position in the world. It is a complete tonic system. They act quickly, create a new blood, improve digestion, rich blood, muscular strength, steady nerves and clear vision. Imported direct from Paris. Prices per bottle, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 1/73786976294838206464, 1/147573952589676412928, 1/295147905179352825856, 1/590295810358705651712, 1/1180591620717411303424, 1/2361183241434822606848, 1/4722366482869645213696, 1/9444732965739290427392, 1/18889465931478580854784, 1/37778931862957161709568, 1/75557863725914323419136, 1/151115727451828646838272, 1/302231454903657293676544, 1/604462909807314587353088, 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1/1237940039285380274899124224, 1/2475880078570760549798248448, 1/4951760157141521099596496896, 1/9903520314283042199192993792, 1/19807040628566084398385987584, 1/39614081257132168796771975168, 1/79228162514264337593543950336, 1/158456325028528675187087900672, 1/316912650057057350374175801344, 1/633825300114114700748351602688, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064, 1/162259276829213363391578010288128, 1/324518553658426726783156020576256, 1/649037107316853453566312041152512, 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024, 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048, 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096, 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192, 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384, 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768, 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536, 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072, 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144, 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288, 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576, 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152, 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304, 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608, 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216, 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432, 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864, 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728, 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456, 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912, 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824, 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648, 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296, 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592, 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184, 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368, 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736, 1/174224571863520493293247799005065244265472, 1/348449143727040986586495598010130488530944, 1/696898287454081973172991196020260977061888, 1/1393796574908163946345982392040521954123776, 1/2787593149816327892691964784081043908247552, 1/5575186299632655785383929568162087816495104, 1/11150372599265311570767859136324175632990208, 1/22300745198530623141535718272648351265980416, 1/44601490397061246283071436545296702531960832, 1/89202980794122492566142873090593405063921664, 1/1784059615882449851322857461811868101278



PASADENA.

SALE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY CONSUMMATED.

Articles Signed Yesterday Afternoon. Definite Proposition to Light the City Will Be Made Monday. Work Will Soon Begin on Hotel Green Annex.

PASADENA, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Electric Light Company has been sold to the Reorganization Committee of the Pasadena and Los Angeles Railway. The deal was finally consummated this afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock. For several days it has been apparent that the sale would ultimately be effected, for concessions had been made by both buyers and sellers, and the difference between them was small. This afternoon a protracted conference was held, resulting in the execution of a contract for the transfer of at least a controlling interest in the stock. The stock will cost the purchasers \$105 per share. Every stockholder will have the opportunity to sell, but those who desire to retain their holdings can do so. The \$10,000 deposited two weeks ago in the First National Bank will be applied as earnest money upon the purchase.

The consummation of this deal will enable the Reorganization Committee of the electric road to proceed with the proposition to the Council on Monday to begin at once the lighting of the streets free of charge. The proposition will be in such direct effect that the Council can act upon it without further delay.

HOTEL GREEN ANNEX.

Col. Green says that work on the annex to Hotel Green will begin by May 15. The building is to be completed in time for the summer season. The specifications will not be ready for several days, but no time will be lost in getting the work under way.

The sketch of the annex, which has been on exhibition for several days, has attracted much admiration. The building will be much superior to the present hotel, and will unquestionably afford finer accommodations than any other hotel in Southern California.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

An inquest was held by Coroner Campbell yesterday afternoon upon the body of Henry E. Rosenberg, who was fatally injured by falling from an electric car Wednesday evening. The jury exonerated the electric railway company from blame. The funeral was held this afternoon.

President F. K. Rule of La Fiesta sent an invitation to the directors and secretary of the Board of Trade to participate in his hospitality at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the Hollenbeck Hotel.

The coach occupied by ex-Queen Mildred and her court in the floral parade was drawn by six white horses belonging to T. L. Hoag. The horses were driven by Mr. Hoag.

The funeral of the late John A. Chittenden will be held at the residence, southwest corner of Vernon avenue and Grove street, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Scoville, who expected to leave for Chicago today, have postponed their departure until May on account of the illness of Mr. Scoville.

Over 350 dog licenses have already been issued. Next week the dog catcher will make his rounds and gather in every dog that cannot show a tag.

It now seems probable that Martin King, who accidentally shot himself in the mouth while recovering his condition shows continued improvement.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Green include: Mr. and Mrs. F. von Buelow, Germany; Harry Van Liew, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Weir, New York.

Pasadena Camp, Woodmen of the World, initiated three candidates last evening.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on Monday. Florin L. Jones returned today from San Francisco.

Good business chance for young man with a few thousand dollars. Hill's photo view business for sale on account of ill health. Best lot of view instruments in the city. Nearly three thousand negatives and good stock of everything on hand. Will teach the business to purchaser if desired.

Private sale. Furnishings of six-room cottage between 1 and 4 p.m., corner Marengo and Roberts streets, North Pasadena.

A grand concert will be given at Odd Fellows Hall the 27th, at 8 p.m. Benefit building fund for new Catholic Church.

New dress-cutting system. No. 94 North Raymond.

POMONA. The Clip of Fifty Thousand Sheep Within Twenty Miles. [Regular Correspondence.] The amount of wool being hauled through town and being clipped from sheep on the hills between here and Santa Ana is something surprising. It is believed that full 50,000 sheep have been sheared within twenty miles of Pomona this year. Of course, only a portion of the wool goes through here, as it is all hauled by teams to Los Angeles for shipment.

The work of destroying the beauty of the shade trees of the city still progresses without let or hindrance. Whoever chooses to stand at the street trees to his heart's content, and as vandals always aim to destroy that which is most beautiful, the graceful pepper trees are the chief victims. It is encouraging that the new city fathers are said to be considering a law to protect the street trees. If Pomona would take steps to protect the trees from depredations of those whose chief amusement seems to be to destroy the beautiful, it could soon rival the beauty of Redlands and Redlands, where it is a crime to deface a street tree.

The annual report of the Fruit and Flower Mission has been published and makes a most gratifying showing of the work being done by the young women of Pomona. The company has paid out through the mission for the relief of the suffering, making a total disbursement of \$124.32. Of this amount \$68.05 was raised by entertainments, and the balance in various ways. That a society doing so much good should have a warm place in the hearts of the people is but natural.

Preparations are being made for the

entertainment of the delegates to the State convention of the Universalist Church, which meets in this city on May 11, 12 and 13.

There is talk of the formation of an auxiliary company of State militia at Ontario, to form a part of the Pomona company, though they will be drilled at their home town.

ALAMITOS.

Progress of the Work of the Beet-Sugar Company.

ALAMITOS, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] October last, the Southern Pacific Company completed its branch line of nine miles from Anaheim to this place. The Los Alamitos Ranch was then, and had been for many years, a sheep ranch, uninhabited except by a few Mexican shepherds. Since then a town has sprung up, and the sugar company has proceeded with its buildings and improvements, a brief description of which may be of interest to the reader.

The Los Alamitos Sugar Company is organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, with William A. Clark of Butte, Mont., and J. Ross Clark of Los Angeles as principal stockholders. The factory buildings which have been in process of construction for the last six months consist of a large main building, 260x86 feet, the annex boiler and kiln house, 186x72; warehouse, 100x50; machine shop, 50x25; office, 36x24, all having brick walls and cement foundations. The larger buildings are supported on steel frames, from Pittsburgh, Pa., which required a trainload of eight cars to transport them. There is also a frame seed-house 60x40 feet, to hold seed for the 12,000 acres tributary to the factory. The pay roll ranges as high as \$5000 per month. The factory is what is known as a 350-700 ton plant; that is, the buildings are of sufficient capacity to accommodate the machinery for 700 tons, and machinery for 350 tons per day has now been placed in the factory, the balance to be placed in season for the 1898 crop, making it, when fully completed, a 700-ton plant.

The construction of the buildings has required 200 carloads of gravel and 100 carloads of cement for the foundations alone. Fifty carloads of lumber have already been used, and twenty-five more will be required before the completion of the annex, which is long, and the beet sheds for a thousand tons of beets. Seven hundred and fifty thousand bricks have been required in the construction of the brick walls of the buildings, besides the lime, sand, roofing and other materials required.

The many carloads of machinery required have nearly all arrived, and are placed in the factory and a large force of machinists and pipe-fitters are now at work putting everything in place in position by the time the first fields of beets are ready for delivery.

The machinery is being supplied by E. H. Dyer & Co. of Cleveland, O., who built the Alvarado, Cal., and Lehi, Utah, plants, the latter being required in the construction of the United States, and Mr. Dyer superintendent of construction, promises this one shall be the best of all, and therefore the best factory in the world.

This season there are 3500 acres of beets contracted for, which is only one-half what might have been contracted for if they could have been used. All indications point to a heavy yield and a profitable season.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Two Whales Visit the Bay—One Said to Be a Killer.

SAN DIEGO, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] There was a whale in the bay yesterday. The observer states that there were two whales, one being a killer whale. These killer whales are the most terrible fighters that swim in these waters. They have been known to whip and to kill California gray whales four times their size, and to attack the boats of whalers.

STREET ROADS CONSOLIDATED.

An evening paper states that the Citizens' Traction Company and the San Diego Electric Railway Company are now practically consolidated. Under one system it is believed that these roads will pay, as power can then be supplied from one power station and expenses reduced in other directions.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

Mary A. Crane's estate is valued at \$1025.

The Redmond mine at Judson, owned by Robert Redmond, is producing ore valued at \$100 per ton.

Samuel Lockwood's funeral occurred today from the residence of James E. Wagoner.

Work on Zuniga Jetty for the season has been completed. The jetty is about half completed. Its total length will be 1,000 feet.

The prosecution of this work under the continuous contract system is a disadvantageous method.

Charles L. McFarland, aged 24, a native of Columbus, O., is dead at La Mesa.

Mrs. A. M. Elmer, aged 87, mother of Mrs. C. E. Anthony, died yesterday.

It is expected that 2000 veterans with their wives, will attend the annual encampment here this summer.

The Lemon Growers' Association of La Mesa has been organized. H. F. Steward is president; Colin Mackenzie, vice president; H. Oliver, secretary; De Witt B. Williams, treasurer.

John McCool of Los Angeles has filed twelve placers claims at Juarez, thirty-five miles from Camp Pendleton, valued at \$5000 worth of machinery is to be shipped to the mines from Los Angeles.

O. J. Crewe-Read sails on his yacht Estrella for Ensenada, today.

Steamer Santa Rosa is due from San Francisco tonight.

Capt. Martin has arrived in his new 20-ton schooner Imposible and will engage in the guano trade.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hamill of Pasadena are Coronado.

REDLANDS.

A Successful Orange Season Now Closing.

REDLANDS, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] Mr. Smiley has a large force of men at work in the new park, laying water pipe, of which there is to be a perfect network. He believes that an abundance of water is a prime essential for a park in California. The success of Cañon Crest Park is due in no small degree to the elaborate water system which insures a thorough irrigation of its uneven surface.

The Earl Fruit Company has just closed a most successful season here. In anticipation of a large crop of oranges next year, the company has completed arrangements whereby its facilities for handling the fruit will be greatly increased.

Mrs. Gertrude Hight, aged 20 years, died Friday. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Worthing, and had a wide circle of friends.

SANTA FE TRAINS FOR REDONDO BEACH.

Leave at 10 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents every day.

BEECHAM'S Pills, no equal for constipation.

ORANGE COUNTY.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF CANAIGRE FOUND IN THE VALLEYS.

Klamath May Be Raced After All. Is Entered on Eastern Tracks to Run This Fall—Rumor About an Old Bill of Sale Antedating Raymond's Will.

SANTA ANA, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] W. S. Jones, the representative of the Anglo-American Canaigre Company at Rialto, who has been in the Santa Ana Valley the past week searching for canaigre, has met with more success than he at first anticipated. A few days ago mention was made of Mr. Jones' search for the plant that he has been hunting in the northern portion of the county, where he has been more successful than in the southern portion. In the vicinity of Fullerton and Placentia, Mr. Jones reports that several deposits were found that are of the right size to pay well to work. With the consent of the owners of the property upon which the plant is found, the roots will be dug and shipped to Rialto preparatory to shipment East.

In one locality Mr. Jones found one farmer who had planted a small field of canaigre, and was very uneasy about the sale of the root, being of the opinion that there would be no sale for it. A deal was soon on between the farmer and Mr. Jones, and arrangements were made for the company at Rialto to take the whole of the farmer's crop. The fact that the Anglo-American Company at Rialto proposes to plant 5000 acres of canaigre this year, and to follow this up with 5000 acres more next year would seem to be fair evidence, at least, that there is good profit in growing the product. Mr. Jones says that canaigre, celery and asparagus are new and profitable products to be raised in the Santa Ana Valley, it looks as if the average grower of the valley would find something to his liking from which he could make a competency.

KLAMATH MAY RACE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the late Thomas W. Raymond made it a part of his last will and testament that Klamath should never be raced again, it is possible that the little bay demon may again be seen in many a hot soupy sugar beet race.

The many carloads of machinery required have nearly all arrived, and are placed in the factory and a large force of machinists and pipe-fitters are now at work putting everything in place in position by the time the first fields of beets are ready for delivery.

The machinery is being supplied by E. H. Dyer & Co. of Cleveland, O., who built the Alvarado, Cal., and Lehi, Utah, plants, the latter being required in the construction of the United States, and Mr. Dyer superintendent of construction, promises this one shall be the best of all, and therefore the best factory in the world.

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Plaintiff demands judgment for the possession of the property, or for \$1000, together with \$200 damages and costs of suit. It is currently reported that Mr. McGuire wants to sell, and Mr. Seay wants to buy the Santa Maria paper, and that this course has been taken to force matters to a head.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

A. P. Miller, secretary of the Electric Company, has revised the entire car system and his plans are now being carried out. The present arrangement will avoid a double track on State street, and will necessitate a track on Carrillo from Chapala to State street. A twelve and a half minute service will be conducted, and there will be close transfer connections at all points. The track leaves State, Chapala, Victoria, and Carrillo streets forms a complete loop by which means an extra State-street service can be conducted when necessary without requiring it without interference with the regular lines.

The Odd Fellows have completed their arrangements for the celebration of their seventy-eighth anniversary, to be held in this city on the 26th inst.

The petition for a franchise for a bicycle path at Carlsbad is growing to a monster and by the time the Supervisors see it, it will be overwhelming. Efforts are also being made to organize a bicycle club, and the purpose of backing this and other enterprises.

The monitors Monterey and Monadnock cast anchor at the harbor this evening at 7 o'clock. They will leave for the north next week.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Rapid Progress in Starting the Ventura and Ojai Railway.

VENTURA, April 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] The directors of the Ventura and Ojai Railway have met here today (Friday) at 9 a.m. Capt. Cross, the promoter of the road, being present. After a good deal of discussion upon the advisability of building the road at once, the meeting, after a two-hour session, adjourned.

Mr. Myers, an old resident of this place and an expert miner, has just returned from the Piru Mining District, located in this county, bringing with him some of the ore of the mine, and being down over forty feet. Mr. Myers is of the opinion that as the work of development goes on the mines will prove even richer than those of Randaburg.

The Lima Bean Association of this county is receiving orders almost daily from the East, which beans are being shipped by carload lots at \$1.50 per cental. For export the heaviest demand is being made for bayos, small whites and Lady Washington beans.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

SOLDIERS' HOME, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] An approximate estimate places the number of veterans visiting Los Angeles this week at a trifle over eleven hundred. During the middle of the week vacant seats at the table in the great mess hall were not only numerous, and at "taps" the number of veterans who gathered in the hall for a mournful deserted appearance.

Many fiestas parties were also made up among the more conservative members of the home, and the military band played each day, returning at night, Maj. Upham, treasurer, gave his corps of clerks an opportunity to go to Los Angeles on Wednesday to view the great parade.

Last Tuesday afternoon Miss Florence A. Goodale gave a festa lawn party to the ladies of Santa Ana. Some of the home, she was assisted in entertaining the little tots by Miss Jessie L. Hasse, the Misses Ethel and Edith Upham and the Misses Annie E. and Gertrude Elser.

Deaths this week were: Michael H. Newman, late Co. C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry, who was admitted April 17, 1895, from Bakersfield, Cal.; died April 17, 1896; aged 65. William B. Smith, late Co. K, Eleventh Infantry, admitted from San Francisco September 18, 1895; died April 23, 1897; aged 65.

The number present April 24 were 1538; absent, 394; total, 1932.

LONG BEACH.

LONG BEACH, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] William Nicholls, who has been loafing around the town drunk for some weeks, was arrested for disturbing the peace of the city by M. W. Wilson. Justice Rosecrans gave him fifteen days.

Mr. Barnes and daughter of Monrovia have been spending the week here.

Arthur Adams, a fourteen-year-old boy, sustained serious injury through being kicked by a mule. His face and leg were injured.

Conrad Baker, aged 77 years, died at his home in Alamitos Tuesday night. His burial will take place Sunday in Evergreen Cemetery.

CHINO. April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] Vail & Gates, owners of the townsite, are planning and executing marked improvements for the town. Among other things they have contracted for the laying of sidewalks on both sides of D street, and expect to make further extensive contracts the same kind, and are urging the property-owners to join in the work.

It is said that Chino wants to have a greater mileage of walks than any neighboring town, as a result of this work. The general beautifying of the town is being greatly on its attractiveness. The building of a large warehouse for the storage of farm products is in contemplation.

ONTARIO.

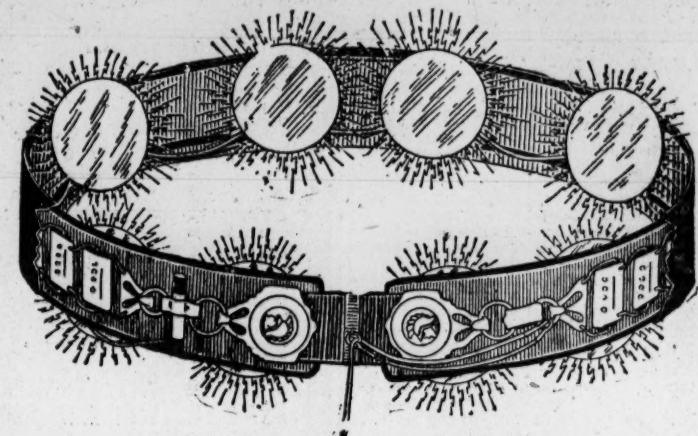
ONTARIO, April 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] It begins to look as though Ontario might have a military company, or rather share with Pomona the honor of supporting a company. It is believed that twenty-five men can be found in this place who can be drilled at home and act with the Pomona company when occasion requires.

The Presbyterian Church of Ontario has extended a call to Rev. J. H. Stewart of Redlands. Mr. Stewart has been known for several years in Southern California, and has frequently filled the pulpit of the church which has called him, greatly to the satisfaction of the congregation.

AFTER A PAPER.

C. A. Seay, editor of the Carpinteria Courier, has instituted proceedings against George W. Jenkins of the Santa Maria Times, to enforce the payment of a promissory note for \$300. The note was given by defendant to I. N. McGuire on February 12, 1896, and secured by a chattel mortgage on the Times' printing plant. The chattel mortgage was assigned to C. A. Seay by I. N. McGuire on April 10, 1897.

YOU CAN'T SEE CALIFORNIA Unless you try the Kite-shaped track. Tickets permit stop-overs. Observation buffet car leaves Los Angeles 8:15 a.m., Pasadena 8:42 a.m., returning at 6:05 p.m. Stops are made at both Redlands and Riverside for night-seeing. Descriptive pamphlet at Santa Fe ticket office.



Dr. Sanden was not satisfied with this in his latest ap

Dr. Sanden's latest and chain, making it more than

Dr. Sanden is entirely pro

Second in importance to

an attachment for making

tiveness of the nerves, and

and saturated with the life

and bright and vigorous, without

Belts which cannot be controlled.

The battery in Dr. Sanden's Belt is unlike that in any other Electric Belt, it is made in a series of quadruple elements

or piles, so arranged as to get double the electric force that can be had from any other similar appliance. It is insulated

in a scientific manner so as to make the current steady and even, and its power is warranted for one year. A new Belt

will be given for every Sanden Belt that wears out within one year. With care it will last a life time. On the very

hardest usage will wear it out in a year. The current in it is warranted to be felt every time it is charged, under a fore-

felt of \$5000. No other Electric Belt made is constructed with quadruple elements, therefore none other can give half

the power of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. No other Electric Belt made is insulated, hence all others burn, blister and give

an irregular, jerky current, if they give any at all. The current from all non-insulated Electric Belts is like a red-hot

will not last thirty days, if they have any power at all.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is incased in a sheath made of the finest double lined silk, with durable web backing. It

is also insulated thoroughly, and the current is given to the body through a regulator, which enables the patient to turn

the current on mild or strong, at will. These are features which no other Electric Belt possesses, making it the strongest

and most complete appliance in the world for the cure of all diseases for which Electricity is a remedy.

There were 10,000 Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts in use on the Pacific Coast

on the 1st of January, 1897. There is not a town or hamlet in this vast territory

which does not know one or more people who are being benefited by its wonderful

restorative qualities. Electricity has become known as the most effective remedy

for the cure of Nervous and Chronic ailments, and as Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

is acknowledged by all reputable physicians the most convenient and scientific

means of getting the great vital force into the body, the demand for this famous

appliance has become something wonderful. It never disappoints any one who

uses it faithfully, and its great reputation is derived solely from its immense merit

as a curative agent.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt has established a permanent reputation in this

country by its remarkable and numerous cures. It cures disease and weakness

after the failure of all other known remedies. Its curing is simple, convenient and

cheap. This famous Electric Belt costs no more than one month's doctor bill, and

Thousands of cures have been accomplished by its use. Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," it

is free, sealed, by mail.

Do you want health? It is here. Here you can get cured while you sleep at night. There is no interference with

your daily duties—no trouble at all. You have the assistance of the venerable Dr. Sanden. His whole time is given to

his patients. Examination and consultation free. Call or write.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

204 South Broadway, corner Second.

Office Hours—8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC TRUSS CURES RUPTURE.

Los Angeles, Cal.

CITY BRIEFS.

Notice is hereby given that until 10 o'clock a.m. of Monday, April 26, 1897, the undersigned City Clerk of the city of Los Angeles will receive proposals for the furnishing of typewritten copies of the alphabetical lists of the names of the residents of the city of Los Angeles. Said copies to be two in number, one original and one manifold. Proposals must specify the amount proposed for furnishing the original copy, and the amount proposed for furnishing the manifold copy. Proposals must be for so much per sheet of typewritten copy, and must be accompanied by a check for the amount of the proposal, payable to the order of the undersigned, C. H. Hance, City Clerk.

Sewing machines, Monday and Tuesday, we will offer our nice line of second-hand sewing machines for \$3, \$5, \$8, satisfaction guaranteed. New Home, Domestic, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., No. 349 South Spring street, near Fourth, Moorehead & Harris, managers.

If you have a photograph that you want enlarged three-quarters life size and elegantly framed without its costing a penny, all you need do is to become a subscriber to the Los Angeles Times and pay one year in advance for the same.

In the advertisement of the Bixby Land Co. on the front inside of the cover of this issue a typographical error appears. The matter should read \$350,000 paid annually to the farmers by the sugar factory, instead of \$35,000.

Indians—Big time at Redondo today. Take train corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street, 10 a.m. Indians in surf bathing; sun and snake dancing, and all the exciting sports. Famous Catalina full band in attendance.

N. Borchers, piano tuner and maker, formerly with Steinway & Sons, Decker Bros., and Weber, Orgels, tuning and repairing taken at his residence, 208 West Twelfth street, Los Angeles.

We have just opened in connection with our magazine business one of the nicest little stocks of stationery in the city. When in need of anything in this line call at The M. K. 342 S. Broadway.

Children of Masons who wish to take part in the May Festival exercises are requested to meet at Masonic Hall Monday, April 26, at 4 o'clock. Order of Worthy Matron of O.E.S.

Reward and prize will be paid for violin bought about January 1, 1897, from Williams, second-hand dealer, Second and Los Angeles. Return to Dr. Boynton, 124 S. Main.

Did you see those little coons? Perfectly fast color. So are the colors in our hats, hosiery and fancy shirtings. Bumiller & Marsh, No. 120 South Spring.

The most exquisite pieces of Art Needlework ever seen in Los Angeles, with everything in the way of materials at The M. K. 342 S. Broadway.

The Fiesta is gone, but not so all those exquisite pieces of embroidery that are priced so reasonably at The M. K. 342 S. Broadway.

Sewing Machine Bargains, New Home, Domestic, White, Singer-Automatic, \$65 style from \$25 to \$55; latest improved, 507 S. Spring.

The Music School of the late Prof. Hamilton, 1031 S. Broadway, will be continued by Prof. Matthew Grist of the same London school.

Everything in the fuel line in stock; Black Diamond coal a specialty. Tel. Main 808, Mariner & Co., 130 West Second street.

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Visit Phillips, the Tailor, 114 South Spring street, if you want a stylish suit; prices up to date and new stock.

The Natick House will serve the usual Sunday chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 today. Meals, 25c, or 21 for \$4.50.

Westervelt's new Photo Studio is now open; latest prices for fine work. No. 340 1/2 South Broadway.

For fuel, call Main 808, Black Diamond coal a specialty, Mariner & Co., 130 West Second street.

Miss Allen's School for nervous and backward children, Twenty-first and Norwood streets, city.

Call at Mrs. Hutchcraft Hall's studio and see her beautiful paintings. No. 254 South Broadway.

Borders included; wallpaper for a twelve-foot room, \$1; Ingrains, \$5. Walter, 218 West Sixth.

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Hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring, 25 cents, at No. 340 1/2 South Broadway.

For today's services at Simpson Tabernacle see regular church notice, this paper.

Elegant cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Dr. John C. McCoy, dentist, late of Orange, is now at the Grand Central Hotel, read Lumber and Lime proposition in "Money wanted column."

Hammam, Turkish and other baths, beds, No. 210 South Broadway.

Patent for sale cheap; household article, good seller, D. Box 71.

All the latest novelties in dress cutting. No. 149 S. Broadway.

Pine Tree State Association—date of picnic changed to May 15.

Park Market, Fifth and Hill. Tel. red 225.

Van Storage Co., Tel. Main 1140.

Louis Page of Compton died Friday night of injuries received in a fall from a wagon.

Bishop Johnson will visit the Church of the Ascension, Boyle Heights, this evening at 7:30 o'clock to celebrate the apostolic rite of confirmation.

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There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for M. R. Thompson, Maud Hayward, R. Kirkman, H. D. Whisler, F. J. Hoffman, F. M. Martin, Francisco Velasco, Jim Peck, H. H. Hess (2), W. B. Field, Mrs. M. A. Stewart (2), William Howarth, H. E. Eder, Mrs. Abba Whitney.

The Memorial Day committees appointed by the various G.A.R. posts in this city, will meet next Monday evening in the banquet rooms of the McDonald Hall, No. 127 North Main street, and then form themselves into a general committee to arrange for the general exercises to be held on Memorial day.

The Rev. Haskett Smith, M. A., of Cambridge University, England, the well-known explorer of Egypt and Palestine, and an authority on the Holy Land, is visiting Los Angeles for a few weeks. He has been making a tour of the world, and has just arrived from Australia via San Francisco. Mr. Smith will preach tonight in St. John's Church.

The fund to give labor to the unemployed was increased by the sum of \$118.35 yesterday, by the efforts of P.

H. Mathews. Mr. Mathews has constructed a mimic Niagara Falls in his paint store at Nos. 238 and 240 South Main street. Last evening he charged 10 cents admittance to see the spectacle, and the proceeds of this amounted to \$118.35, all of which has been donated to the fund for the unemployed.

Licensed to Wed.
Charles Clyde Bell, a native of Illinois, and a resident of West Saticoy, aged 24, and Aurelia J. Brooker, a native of Arkansas and a resident of Los Angeles, aged 24.

Bernie G. Wakeman, aged 23, and Ellard H. Marshall, aged 23, both residents of Pasadena and natives of Virginia, 24.

Herbert W. Rogers, a native of California, aged 21, and Laura Hayes, a native of Illinois, aged 23; both residents of Pasadena, 24.

James Goggins, a native of California, aged 43, and Mrs. Jennie Way, a native of England, aged 38; both residents of Pasadena, 24.

Charles J. Bell, a native of Ohio, aged 63, and Bertha S. McClelland, a native of Kentucky, aged 33; both residents of Los Angeles, 24.

James B. Redd, aged 23, and Mary E. Hepburn, aged 23; both natives of California and residents of Los Angeles, 24.

Herbert Bacon, a native of England and a resident of Pasadena, aged 30, and Mrs. Eliza J. Adams, a native of Canada and a resident of Los Angeles, aged 29.

MARRIAGE RECORD.
BELL-BROOKER—Married, at the residence of Dr. George B. Weeks, No. 124 Newmarket street, April 24, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Charles C. Bell, of Ventura county, to Miss Aurelia J. Brooker, daughter of Col. John Brooker of this city. Mr. Bell and wife reside at 3 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend. Interment, Portland, Or., Saturday at 4 o'clock.

DEATH RECORD.
DURFEE—R. D. Durfee died at 8 p.m. at Florence, Cal., Friday, April 23, aged 81. Funeral at the house, Sunday, April 25, at 2:30 p.m.

PREVING—In this city April 21, 1897, Mabel A. Previne, aged 15 years 3 months 21 days.

The funeral services will be held at the parlors of Kregolo & Breese this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend. Interment, Portland, Or.

BAKER & HAMILTON.
Fire-fry buggies, Deal quick business wagons, Eureka surreys, Bain wagons, Buckeye mowers, Kawillon mowers, Tiger, Granger and Buffalo-Pitts steel rakes, Benicia improved headers, Lightning and Little Giant law presses, repairs and machine making. Call or write. Our prices will save you money. Nos. 134-136 North Los Angeles street; also Francisco, Sacramento, Benicia, New York.

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Mexican Hammocks.

We have just received an immense shipment of Mexican Hammocks. They are lovely and comfortable, full-size and prices very small.

75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Special Laces.

This is more than a sample collection. It is the leading stock in town.

100 pieces of Cream Oriental Lace, with fine net tops, 3 and 4 inches broad, 8 1/2c every yard of them worth 12c for Monday we sell 8 1/2c.

50 pieces Cream and White Oriental Lace in new Irish crochet patterns, 4 to 8 inches broad and the best we've ever shown at 12 1/2c.

Cream Applique Laces in fine silk meshes with dainty, rich outlined designs. These are striped with rows of cream Valenciennes lace, 4 to 4 1/2 inches broad and the yard 25c.

Silk Gauze Nets, 27 inches broad, in latest shades of blue, Louise and old rose, these are striped with rows of cream Valenciennes lace, the yard Monday 1.00.

Embroidered Chiffon, double width, blue, cream and white, and small, delicate colored embroidered figures; Monday the yard 1.50.

Embroideries.

Some great trade chances for tomorrow. Just look at these values.

New Swiss Embroidery, 2 to 2 1/2 inches broad, good wash edges and worth 5c.

New Swiss Embroidery for open edges in crochet designs, 2 1/2 to 4 inches broad; Monday for 8 1/2c.

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, close and open edges, wide margin patterns, 3 to 5 inches 10c.

Swiss Embroidery in open button hole stitch, edges, Irish Point designs and just proper for ruff, 4 to 7 in. broad and very special for Monday; the yard 15c.

Children's Embroidered half hosiery in scalloped edge and hemstitched patterns, 27 inches broad, and wonderful 50c yard quality; Monday 30c for.

Underskirts.

Some positively peerless values in these for Monday's great selling.

Skirts of striped Seersuckers and plain and striped laces in corduroy and umbrellas styles. Worth 95c Monday for only 45c.

Satin Skirts of extra heavy quality, umbrella style, with founce braided with soutache 1.98.

Black Alpaca Skirts, umbrella style, with taffeta silk founce and velvet binding; real 3.50 values, at 2.50.

Changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts, with deep Sp-n-h d founce, corded and lined with rustine, 8.50 values, at 6.50.

Changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts, with umbrella founce and rustine, 11.50 values, at 8.50.

Undermuslins.

Chances to buy high-class undermuslins at less than bargain counter prices.

Gowns of good muslin, with yoke of tucks and insertion, full ample sizes, worth 75c at 50c.

Drawers of good muslin, lace and embroidery trimmings, extra wide and well made; 50c.

Skirts of good muslin with deep lawn founce edged with embroidery, excellent 75c.

Gowns of fine muslin with great variety of yokes and trimmings well made and worth 1.00.

Skirts of extra good cambric with deep hemstitched umbrellas 1.25.

Hosiery.

There will be no disappointments in this section. Every bargain a true one.

Boys' and Girls' real Maco Cotton Stockings, extra fine rib and with double heels and toes, regular 25c.

Ladies' Silk Finished Pina Cotton Hosiery, Herminette, with double heels, double heels and toes and elastic tops, 35c grade; 25c.

Boys' and Girls' extra fine French ribbed stockings of genuine silk thread, spliced knees and double heels, 65c grade; at 35c.

Ladies' Combed Maco and French Lisle Hosiery, in fancy drop stitch patterns, double heels and toes, 60c grade at 3 pairs 1.00.

Parasols.

Nothing so dressy in these as the special values you'll see here tomorrow.

Pongee Silk Parasols, with white enamel Paragon frame and Japanese bird design, proper to carry with linen suits, worth \$1.50.

White China Silk Parasols, with fancy chiffon ruffles and enameled sticks and frames, \$2.75.

24-inch Black and Navy Serge Parasols, with deep-laid rods and great variety of handles, excellent wearing quality, worth \$3.00.

Elegant assortment of 24-inch Silk Parasols with expensive handles, reduced to the actual worth of the silk, grades worth up to \$5.00; 10c.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Ladies' Bolero Jollars in Lace Stripe Laces, with Valenciennes lace trimmings and ruff of Irish Point embroidery 1.00.

A dainty Collarette in Oriental Lace, with satin stock collar and applique points 1.25.

Ladies' Grass Line Stock Collars, with trimmings of straw and ribbons in cream, red, mae, lavender, pink and blue 50c.

Come with the Crowd!

You will not miss the excitement of Fiesta week at the Greater People's Store tomorrow. There will be no reaction here. The tireless toiling for trade broadens out into a bold bid for business on the basis of the most sensational prices ever known at this season of the year. The Dress Goods and Suit Department are the leaders in the movement, with a dozen others close behind.

...DRESS FABRICS.
We Break Prices
To Break Records.

See if there is another house in Los Angeles that will offer you values as great as these. Just see.

10 pieces of black sewing silk Grenadines, in a very choice line of brocade patterns; cannot be duplicated at 75c yard; for Monday 50c a yard.

5 pieces of Black Silk Grenadines in large brocade scroll patterns, also the new two-toned effects with satin stripes that are sold everywhere at \$2.00 a yard, for Monday \$1.50 a yard.

1000 yards of Standard Foulard Silk in neat figures and two and three-toned effects, in scroll patterns, 24 inches wide and regular 75c quality; for Monday 50c a yard.

2000 yards of Chene Brothers' Foulards, in 25 very swell patterns, 30 inches wide and sold everywhere at 85c a yard; for Monday 68c a yard.

20 pieces of heavy black broadcloth Satin, in the silk and satin effects, very handsome brocades in figures and scrolls. Every yard worth \$1.00; for Monday 75c.

5 pieces of black Silk Mole Velour, very heavy, and choice designs, quality that cannot be matched at \$1.25 a yard; for Monday 78c a yard.

25 pieces of Wool Novelty Suiting in tinsel mixed and iridescent checks, 40 inches wide. The 50c quality for Monday 29c a yard.

25 pieces of All-wool Novelty Checked Suiting in plain checks, broken checks and two-toned checks, 38 inches wide, every yard worth 60c; for Monday 39c a yard.

A Great Sale of Suits.

Eight stupendous bargain values from our Cloak and Suit Department on the second floor. They each eclipse any and all efforts, even to our own of the past. Now is the time to buy—Monday.

Value No. 1. Wash Suits.	Value No. 2. Lilliputian Suits.	Value No. 3. Misses Jackets.	Value No. 4. Dress Skirts.
Shirt Waists, in very new and desirable materials, 3 pieces each, all the latest styles, and a very large variety and received from New York, great values, from \$1.00 to \$1.50; Monday for 88c.	Children's Sailor Suits of wash materials, 3 pieces each, all the latest styles, and a very large variety and received from New York, great values, from \$1.00 to \$1.50; Monday for 88c.	Young Ladies' Jackets of mixed chevrons and in plain cloths, all the latest styles, and a very large variety and received from New York, great values, from \$1.00 to \$1.50; Monday for 88c.	50 sample Dress Skirts in figured mixtures, plain cloths, all the latest styles, and a very large variety and received from New York, great values, from \$1.00 to \$1.50; Monday for 88c.
Value No. 5. Jackets.	Value No. 6. Ladies' Capes.	Value No. 7. Eton Suits.	Value No. 8. Silk Skirts.
Ladies' Jackets in plain and mixed cloths, novelty and fancy striped, and a sample line made to sell at from 16 to 20 and come in as a matter of course; Special Monday price 4.40.	Velvet and Cloth Capes in so many styles it is impossible to describe them; enough to say they are a sample line made to sell at from 16 to 20 and come in as a matter of course; Special Monday price 4.40.	A line of Suits made to our order to sell at 88c. The cloths are mixed diagonals, and the style and coloring of each is different from the others. They are splendid bargains at 4.95.	Separate pieces of skirts of excellent quality brocaded satins, in the newest patterns, all the latest styles, and a very large variety and received from New York, great values, from \$1.00 to \$1.50; Monday for 88c.

WASH FABRIC WONDERS.

Monday's sale will inaugurate a low price era in the Wash Goods Department that has not been approached by any dry goods house on the Coast. Note these proofs.

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VERY EXTRA SHOES.

All the freshest fashions in Footwear will be found here. There are savings to be made in them, too, that will amaze you. It's no wonder we have captured the shoe trade of the town.

[Contributed to The Times.]

With scarcely an exception the bodies of heroic soldiers who fell in battle were recovered from the field, or after-

prepared for him. Butler's remains lie in private grounds belonging to the family, a plot annexed to Hildreth's Cemetery at Lowell, Mass. Banks' grave is at Grove Hill Cemetery, Waltham, Mass.

The National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., is destined to become hallowed with the ashes of many of the distinguished soldiers and sailors of the civil war. It is already celebrated by reason of its romantic history and its beautiful

Texas earth be placed upon my breast."
Beauregard is buried in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans; Forrest, the "Wizard of the saddle," at Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis; Semmes, commander of the cruiser Alabama, in New Orleans. Gen. Armistead, the only brigadier in Pickett's column who crossed the stone wall barrier on Cemetery Ridge, was mortally wounded, and died a prisoner. He was recognized by Federal officers.
In all the history of martial deeds

GEORGE B. FISHMAN

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

dog which has been considerate enough to die, no matter from what cause, will do very well. Sometimes Takoep's followers will drive a horse into the marsh which lies near the Pahrup

TESTIMONIALS.

politicians and all other great men wear
pale hats, and, whatever comes, he will
be found in the front rank of the pro-
cession. He has been known to trade
his shoes for a silk hat. He will go
San Diego. Inasmuch as there are only
forty-three foreign missions and 250
consulates, it seems impossible to pro-
vide for more than four or five Cali-
fornians, as there are forty-four other

maps and terms see Will. A. Burke, 213½ N. Spring St., or BEN E. WARD, Auctioneer 123 W. Third St.

A Correct Diagnosis Necessary in All Cases.

The first step toward a cure for sufferers from catarrh and chronic disease is to have your case properly diagnosed. To get an exact idea of the gravity of your ailments you must consult specialists who have had the advantage of special scientific training and the experience of treating and curing thousands of cases of catarrh in all its forms, as well as its dangerous sequelae of bronchial, lung, stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Drs. Shores and Shores have had this special training and priceless experience. They will diagnose your case absolutely free, and then cure you. Thousands of well known people have publicly testified to this fact. There is a never-ending chain of happy men, women and children stretching through every community in the west, who daily thank God for restored health, secured through the beneficial instrumentality of the Dr. Shores treatment—the only treatment that directly reaches the sources of disease and removes the cause.

The climatic conditions in the spring time acutely focus the symptoms of catarrh, stomach and liver trouble, and the sick man or woman in their distress turn to every expedient in search of health, even running the dangerous hazard of taking patent medicines, ignorant of their variable effects on the human system. We cannot too earnestly urge the importance of a proper diagnosis to the sick as the first step in the path to recovery. Doctors Shores and Shores, those long time benefactors of the sick, stand ready to give you free, kindly words of mention, warning and lucid, scientific diagnosis, covering the exact nature of your ailments and point out the proper course required to be speedily and permanently cured.

A WELL-KNOWN RANCHER'S TESTIMONY.

Henry L. Chandler of Olive tells what Dr. Shores has done for his Catarrhal Trouble.



Henry L. Chandler, a well-known rancher of Olive, has been taking Dr. Shores' Home Treatment. He says: "My general health has been poor for four years. I was always tired and had no life or energy. Did not sleep well and suffered very much from dizziness. I suffered from catarrh of head and throat. Itching of the nose, dropping of mucus in throat and profuse discharge from nose. I have taken Dr. Shores' treatment for one month and feel very much improved. Can do my work and sleep splendidly, and can heartily recommend Dr. Shores' treatment."

Dr. Shores Treats and Cures: Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Weak and Sore Eyes, Hay Fever, Deafness, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Dysentery, Kidney Disease, Nervous Diseases, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Female Diseases, Hemorrhoids.

CATARRH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED

After Ten Years of Suffering James Russell is Relieved by Dr. Shores' Grand Treatment.



James W. Russell, a well-known orange grower at Covina, who is 55 years old, says: "I had La Grippe four months ago and it did me a great deal of harm. I could do no work. I have had kidney trouble and catarrh of the head and throat for ten years, had gnawing pains in stomach, and my nervous system was a complete wreck. I came to Dr. Shores one month ago and in that time I have improved wonderfully, gained flesh, and am on the rapid road to recovery. All my disagreeable symptoms are gone and I feel 30 years younger, and the now run up stairs. I gladly endorse Dr. Shores' treatment."

WHAT GRANT'S MEDICAL DIRECTOR SAYS

He Has Found Relief From Catarrh Under Dr. Shores' Treatment.



James C. Whitehill, M.D., who was medical director of the left wing of General Grant's Army at Vicksburg, an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine of Humboldt Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and whose office is No. 305 Broadway, says: "I have been suffering with nasal catarrh for many years. Recently while we were in the city of St. Louis, I was unable to breathe through them. I have taken Dr. Shores' treatment for catarrh for six weeks and it has given me great relief, and I feel that in time it will be permanently benefited by Dr. Shores' treatment."

VAINLY SPENT \$1000.

Julius Well, after Spending a Small Fortune on Doctors, is Cured of Catarrh and Asthma by Dr. Shores.



Julius Well, who resides at 114 N. Broadway, says: "I had a bad case of catarrh and asthma for three years. I spent \$1000 with doctors in San Francisco and got no relief. I lost flesh rapidly and could not sleep and many times could hardly breathe. In one month Dr. Shores has worked wonders in my case. I can now sleep and walk upstairs, am gaining flesh and all disagreeable symptoms associated with my troubles have passed away. Certainly I recommend Dr. Shores' treatment."

Home Treatment.

No one deprived of the benefits of Dr. Shores' Treatment because of living at a distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Dr. Shores in his office is found in his home treatment of patients by mail. By the use of a symptom blank he is able to diagnose cases and prescribe for them, and by his reports he keeps a close watch upon them. Patients living in the country may enjoy the benefit of Dr. Shores' skill as well as those in the city. Write for symptom blank and have your case diagnosed. It will cost you nothing. The charges for home treatment are \$5 a month, all medicines free, including all instruments and appliances.



GRANT, "THE TANNER."

HIS DUTIES AS A CLERK AND HOW HE PERFORMED THEM.

Recollections of Grant by the Only Survivor of the Few Men Who Were Associated With Him in the Old Galena Leather Store—"Grant Never Was a Tanner, and the Galena Tan Yard a Myth," Says the Writer.

(Contributed to The Times.)

THE principal consideration which leads me to give my recollections of Gen. Grant to the public is the belief that they may serve to correct any erroneous impressions current in the minds of the people regarding the character and reputation of Gen. Grant and his family previous to the civil war. The fact that I am the only survivor of the few men who were associated with Grant in the old Galena leather store made famous by his connection with it, is perhaps another reason why I should record my knowledge of Grant's Galena life in particular before it is too late.



GRANT'S GALENA HOME BEFORE THE WAR.

When on the street he was usually surrounded by a crowd of listeners to whom he freely imparted information regarding his West Point experiences. He had the reputation even at that time of being a good talker. There was an element in the village, however, that literally turned up their noses at the young West Pointer, and when one Harrison Scott, a village stable boy, caricatured Grant by parading the streets in a cheap homemade uniform, it tickled them mightily. Such incidents were really aimed less at the genial, unassuming lieutenant than at his offending father, who was known to be very proud of him. Jesse R. Grant, the father, was not a popular man in the village for reasons that are entirely to his credit, as his enemies were almost entirely composed of his political opponents, and small-minded neighbors who were filled with jealousy and envy on account of his material prosperity. He was an uncompromising anti-slavery Whig, a strong temperance advocate, the richest man in town, owned a piano, wore gold-bowed spectacles and sent his children to college. These were offenses that could not be forgiven by many of the Bethel folk. I once heard a well-known citizen of Bethel say that whenever he met J. R. Grant he felt like knocking his gold spectacles into the gutter, and he made a suggestive motion that indicated that if he could land Grant in the gutter with his spectacles it would suit him so much the better. But even the enemies of Jesse R. Grant were compelled to admiration of his strong character and fine natural abilities. He was a good writer, an excellent debater, one of the best-informed men in Clermont county. I do not remember to have seen Lieut. Grant at Bethel again during the following eleven years, which comprised his military career, except on the occasion of a home visit with his young bride in 1848. He very cordially renewed old acquaintances, and entertained them by the hour with graphic accounts of his experiences

during the Mexican war, a war which he at that time and ever after considered unjust and unholy. Grant was very much interested in the Mexicans, and about this time sent to Bethel a young Mexican who went by the name of Gregory for general service in his father's family. He was a bright little chap, and was much liked by the Bethel boys. He was an expert with the lasso, and practiced on everything that hove in sight from Blake's gray gander to Morris's old mare.

I heard of Grant very frequently during the period of his regular army life through his Bethel relatives, with whom I was on terms of intimacy. The family, especially the father, took great interest in his military career, and were

terest in his military career, and were highly pleased with his meritorious services and promotion during the Mexican war. It should be said, however, for the purpose of emphasizing one of Grant's strong characteristics, that most of the family frequently expressed the opinion that he was careless with his salary, and ought to be saving money.

Grant says in his memoirs that the inadequacy of his pay as an army officer led him to resign from the army in 1854. The six years following his resignation were spent in St. Louis and vicinity, first on a farm owned by Mrs. Grant and partially equipped by Grant's father, and afterward as a real estate agent.

Capt. Grant and family removed from St. Louis and became residents of Galena in May, 1860, where he took a position in his father's leather store. On April 25, 1861, he accompanied the Jo Daviess guards to Springfield. The intervening period of a little less than a year measures the length of his actual residence in Galena, although his family remained some months longer. Jesse R. Grant had removed from Bethel, O., to Covington, Ky., in 1854, where he personally conducted a leather store. He was a successful business man in a leather and shoe and harness findings business at Galena during the ten years preceding the civil war, first under the firm name of Grant & Collins, whom he succeeded in 1854. The Galena and Covington stores were valuable auxiliaries to his Ohio tanning interests. When he purchased the Collins interest he placed his eldest son, Samuel Simpson Grant, in charge of the business. Simpson, as he was familiarly called, was a man of high character and fine business ability, and his business prospered under his management. In the spring of 1856, I was sent to the Galena store to take charge of the leather goods, and I had married a cousin of the Grant boys, at Simpson, who was a bachelor, made his home with me much of the time previous to the arrival of his younger brother, Orville. In the spring of 1859, I cannot pass without saying that Simpson Grant possessed as many manly qualities as any man I have ever known. He died a victim of consumption in the fall of 1860, and was buried from the residence of Gen. Grant.

Owing to Simpson's protracted illness, the business very largely devolved upon Orville and me, and Capt. Grant was a welcome addition to the store force. The business was conducted in one of the most attractive and best constructed buildings in town, and we had built up the largest leather and saddlery business north-west of Chicago. J. R. Grant was the sole owner of the business, and was worth at that time from \$50,000 to \$75,000. We were all employed upon stipulated salaries, which were about equal and were entirely sufficient to enable us to live comfortably in very good houses. We were not so much interested in the salaries, however, as in the success of the business, which was a partnership in due time. The partnership was realized by Orville and me a year later under the firm name of Grant & Burke. It was not until the intervention of the civil war that Orville would have been one of his father's business partners had he so desired.

change at Galena was sometimes as high as 15 per cent, on account of the general distrust of western and southern banks. To avoid such a charge against our eastern remittances we bought pork on the Galena market, which we shipped to Cincinnati, where New York exchange sold at 1 per cent, on account of the high standing of the Ohio banks. To Capt. Grant was assigned the duty of buying most of the pork, which he greatly preferred to ordinary work in the store. He was, in fact, the favored one about the store, being less acquainted with the goods and customers than the others. He had



THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY GRANT'S LEATHER STORE.

just begun to get his hand in, so to speak, when he was called to a higher service. During the time Grant was connected with the leather store he exhibited many excellent business qualifications. He was prompt and systematic, a close observer of business conditions and a good judge of their probable results. Had he continued to direct his great natural ability along business lines he would doubtless have achieved success. Possessing a high sense of honor himself he was inclined to trust others and often found it difficult to refuse credit to an unworthy applicant, even when his judgment told him the case was dubious. A few experiences, however, tended to remedy this virtuous fault. I recall one little incident which illustrated his business sense. A horse named Brad, a good judge of the animal's value, was presented to his brother Orville, who examined it closely, questioned the correctness of his estimate, and remarked about the prevailing hard times and finally drew a check for it. After the departure of the collector, Orville said: "Orville, didn't you intend to pay that bill when it was first presented?" "Of course," replied Orville, "why do you ask?" "Because," said Orville, "if you intended to pay the bill in the first place it was better to do so promptly and cheerfully as though you had a full treasury. That collector went away with a wrong impression of your ability, and the horse was sold by me to Frank Hark of L. Crane & Co."

The only other pastime I knew Grant to indulge in at Galena was an occasional swim in the Fever River. I usually accompanied him, and on one occasion we took our old boys with us. Col. Fred Grant was then a lad of 11 or 12 years. As soon as we boarded a raft made of logs, the short, Fred carried out for the raft, and eagerly began to disrobe. Grant eyed him closely, and when he was free of his clothing, he picked him up quickly and threw him into the river. Fred disappeared from view, but came up like a duck and struck out for the raft, where Grant, laughing heartily, stood ready to assist him if necessary. This incident illustrates Grant's characteristic method of teaching his boys self-reliance. Three years later Grant accompanied his father through the Vicksburg campaign with the courage of a veteran. Grant attended the Beach-street Methodist Episcopal Church at Galena and contributed to its support, although not a member of the church. He naturally became quite well known

to the members of the congregation, but aside from these, his immediate neighbors, and a few prominent business men with whom he came in contact on account of his intimate connection with a well-known mercantile establishment, he made few acquaintances during his short stay in Galena. His acquaintances, however, were desirable and were doubtless as numerous as any other man of culture and natural reserve would have acquired in the same length of time. Still, in the sense of being well known to the Galenians, Grant was obscure. At this period Grant was a square-jawed, spare-built man, with a very perceptible stoop, caused, as he said, by the Mexican campaign followed by hard work on the St. Louis farm. He was 5 ft. 8 in. in height when he straightened up and weighed about 140 pounds. There was nothing in his personal appearance as he quietly walked to and from the store that would have particularly attracted the notice of a casual observer. His appearance became somewhat more conspicuous, however, during the last few months of his residence, as he affectionately clung to his old military overcoat, which unquestionably marked him an army officer.

Among Grant's acquaintance was John A. Rawlins, a rising young lawyer, afterward chief of Grant's staff and Secretary of War. W. W. Rowley, then a prominent lawyer, afterward a general and member of Grant's staff; John E. Smith, a jeweler, afterward colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois and a member of Grant's staff; and A. L. Chetlain, then a crockery merchant, afterward a brevet major-general of volunteers.

After Sumter was fired upon and the Galenians were held, Grant practically severed his connection with the store, having fully decided to assist in the defense of the Union in some capacity. He was, however, one of his departure for Springfield as the chaplain of the Jo Daviess Guards his assistance was in constant demand, and he remained in Galena, at headquarters for discussion and preparation preliminary to the departure of our noble guards for the front.

When Grant received his appointment as colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, a complete military outfit was a necessity. A list of the individuals who have claimed to assist him in his first horse, saddle and uniform on account of his poverty would be interesting. His first horse was Rowdy, a trim bay animal, used at the leather store for general purposes. In addition to his other qualifications, Rowdy was well gaited to saddle. Rowdy's first war saddle and bridle were made by C. E. Perkins, a Galena saddler. Perkins was a regular customer of the leather store, and his work was credited to his account. The \$300 or \$350 necessary to complete his outfit, Grant borrowed from one of the Galena banks, on the endorsement of E. A. Collins, his father's former business partner, who was still a resident of Galena, and a great friend of Orville's. The money would have been cheerfully furnished by the leather store, but Grant was independent and preferred to relieve the store by getting the accommodation in the manner mentioned. The writer took up the note with money sent him by Grant for that purpose. Even Grant, in order, an intense admirer of Grant, who rejoiced in his success, was fond of relating in a public manner how he and Grant had preferred to relieve the store by getting the accommodation in the manner mentioned. The writer took up the note with money sent him by Grant for that purpose. Even Grant, in order, an intense admirer of Grant, who rejoiced in his success, was fond of relating in a public manner how he and Grant had preferred to relieve the store by getting the accommodation in the manner mentioned. The writer took up the note with money sent him by Grant for that purpose. 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Grant on the March.

(Contributed to The Times.)

THE immediate neighborhood of Hunnewell had been the scene of desperate guerrilla warfare since the beginning of spring, and troops had been mustered here for the southern army, but the sight of a regiment of United States soldiers was a novel one indeed.

The grass-grown walks were thronged with wide-eyed, open-mouthed villagers as the soldiers halted on the common and proceeded to divest themselves of their knapsacks and rifles.

Suddenly a shot rang out. There was a panic among the spectators, and a goose that had been quietly cropping grass on the green came quacking and fluttering into the road, with one wing bleeding and broken. Col. Grant was on hand in an instant. "Who shot that goose?" he demanded.

A young private stepped from the ranks. "I did it, sir," he said, "but it was not intentional. My gun was accidentally discharged as I was removing my knapsack."

"You may take four hours in the guardhouse for carelessness in the discharge of duty," said Col. Grant, sternly.

Meanwhile Mrs. Grier, the woman who owned the goose, had rushed into the road and had gathered the poor, wounded bird up in her apron. Grant approached her. "What value do you



"HERE, MR. GRANT, YOU MUST NOT DRINK OUT OF THE TIN CUP."

set on that fowl, madam?" he asked. "Oh, I wouldn't take a penny for it," she ejaculated. Grant dropped a silver dollar into her hand. "Perhaps that will pay for the feathers it might have yielded, and you can eat the goose for supper," he said. That evening, when the colonel was about to sit down to his meal of coarse camp fare, a boy appeared with a huge basket on his arm. "Here, Mr. Grant, sir, the goose," he said. "Maw thought the boy right fur you to pay fur the goose an' her to eat it. She put in a few extras, an' hoped as how you'd have a good supper."

ON THE MARCH FROM HUNNEWELL TO FLORIDA.

Some five miles from Hunnewell lay the broad fields of a notorious rebel, named Von Skoyk. The fact had become current that the old Norwegian was harboring rebel fugitives in an old log house back in the woods, and when the regiment of Union soldiers moved out of Hunnewell a youth on horseback was dispatched to warn Von Skoyk of the approach of danger.

"Let the black rascals come on," the old man said, indignantly. "we Missourians will teach this Mr. Grant and his Illinois men that we are masters in our own State." In vain the boy entreated him to seek safety in flight. The old man shook his head doggedly, and went on plowing. Scarcely had the boy disappeared when the sound of martial music announced to Von Skoyk that the foe was upon him. For a moment he wavered; but it was too late to fly; he had been seen.

With a determination to meet his fate, whatever it might be, he turned his horses toward the road, mean while keeping his eyes on the furrow he was turning. His only hope was that he would attract no attention from the



A BAYONET WAS PUT INTO HIS MOUTH AND BOUND TO THE BACK OF HIS HEAD.

passing regiment, but in this he was disappointed, for when he reached the fence Grant was awaiting him there. Growing hot and cold by turns, he took off his hat and tried to speak, but the words stuck in his throat. Never had life seemed so sweet to him as now.

Grant broke the silence. "Your name is Van Skoyk, I believe," he said. "Yes, and I am a native of Norway. I have never become a citizen of this country," he returned.

"That is too bad," said Grant. "We have a great country, in which you seem to have prospered. Don't you think you ought to give it your support in its time of need?"

"I have worked for every penny I have, and all the air I breathe and all the water I drink have been given to me by the State of Missouri," Van Skoyk retorted.

"Then you have water to give to others who are thirsty?" Grant asked. "Water! The purest in the country," the old man replied, with a touch of pride.

and hurried away to the house, while the regiment moved on toward the old well. Before the first bucket of water had been drawn, Van Skoyk emerged from the house with a massive cup of silver and gold, an heirloom that had been brought over from the fatherland. "Here, Mr. Grant, you must not drink out of the tin cup," he said.

"What is good enough for my men is good enough for me," the colonel replied, but seeing the look of disappointment in the old man's face, he took the cup and drank a long draft to the health of his host.

"Would your men like some peaches for their lunch on the way?" Van Skoyk asked, when his treasure had been returned to his hand.

"The certainly would, if you have them to spare," the colonel replied.

"We have such a crop this year that we are feeding them to the pigs," said Van Skoyk, and going into the cellar he returned with a basket of luscious fruit, from which the soldiers were invited to fill their pockets.

When Grant moved off down the road he left on the Van Skoyk farm, the stanchest friend he or the Union ever possessed.

AT MEXICO.

On July 21, 1861, the building of the bridge having been completed, Grant and his regiment broke camp and marched to Mexico, in Andrian county.

One regiment had already been stationed here, and the sight of a blue coat was a terror to the inhabitants, so lawless had been the deportment of the soldiers.

Grant went into camp just west of town, and, in three days had convinced the citizens of Mexico that "Union soldiers" and "desperado" were not synonymous terms. Food and forage were readily obtained from the citizens and everything was paid for in cold cash.

Moreover, Grant was so courteous and respectful, and withal so just, that he soon won the hearts of even the most violent rebels.

Soon after his arrival he sent his adjutant to the home of the presiding judge of Andrian county with orders to report at once at headquarters.

The judge accompanied the young officer to Grant's tent. "I have heard your orders and have complied with them, colonel, and now I wait your further pleasure," he said.

Grant knew, as did every one else, that the judge's heart was with the Southern cause; but he spoke his desire boldly. "I wish you to assist me in keeping my hands out of the county," he said.

The judge looked searchingly at Grant for a few seconds, then he said: "Can you give me 400 or 500 guns and a supply of ammunition?"

"Well, hardly," said Grant, "since I have scarcely enough arms for my own men."

"Well, Mr. Grant," returned the judge, "I am perfectly willing to comply with your request, but you have seen too much service to support that I, even though I am county judge, can

go out, single-handed and alone, and keep partisan bands out of the county." A broad smile overspread Grant's face. "You are a good-sized man," he remarked, "yet one could scarcely expect you to go out and defeat the host of the Philistines."

"Then your demand was unjust," said the judge.

"Yes," replied the officer. "I could not expect active service of you; but you will confer a favor on me by reporting any irregularities that come to your notice."

"I shall gladly render you any assistance in my power," said the judge. At this juncture the town butcher, a man named Cross, thrust his head in at the tent door and began talking in an excited manner.

"Col. Grant, I am a loyal citizen and I want you to put a file of soldiers into my charge," he cried. "I want to have twenty rebels shot in this town."

Grant looked at the butcher for a moment, and that dark, bitter scowl that those who offended him knew too well stole over his face. Turning to his orderly, he said, "Lead this man away. Bind and gag him till further orders."

When the judge left the tent, an hour later, he saw Cross seated on the ground in the scorching July sun, his hands clasping his knees, and a musket thrust between his arms, and a musket held him in position. A bayonet was placed in his mouth and bound to the back of his head.

When Cross was released from his rather uncomfortable position he went back to his home, content to use his talents in the killing of cattle and sheep.

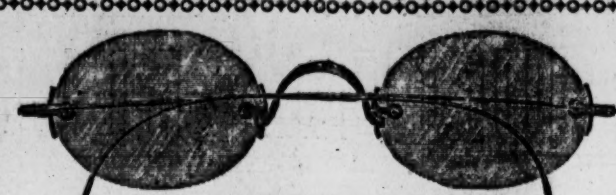
DURING THE STAY AT SALT RIVER BRIDGE.

While the Twenty-first Regiment was keeping guard at the blockhouse, a party of bridge builders planned a midnight marauding expedition into the country near by. Two of the soldiers, their colonel, joined the company, and in high spirits they went from one farm house to another demanding money and arms from the frightened women and children.

Ben Jones, a notorious rebel, they found at home, sick with a fever. The two soldiers, hoping to appease the wrath of their commander by bringing in a prisoner, compelled the sick man to arise from his bed and accompany them. At break of day they presented themselves at camp and delivered their prisoner.

"By whose authority have you been absent from camp, and under whose orders have you arrested this man?" Grant demanded.

The men were speechless.



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One Kind

There is only one kind of glasses for defective sight—

Perfect Glasses.

There is only one kind of perfect glasses, and that is glasses fitted and made most accurately.

There is Only One Kind

Of accurate glasses, and that is the kind which we fit and grind for our patrons.

Our Glasses and our work can always be depended upon.

Eyes
Tested
Free.

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Established 1888.
Look for CROWN
in the window.

Prices moder-
ate and
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The Only Direct Importers on the Coast.



Tomorrow,
Monday,
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Near 3d St.
Opposite Brad-
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BY REQUEST—LAST

AUCTION M. B. MIHRAN'S

Famous collection finest and rarest ever brought to the city.

RUGS. Now that all excitements are over, you can better attend this sale, as it is arranged to give you another chance.

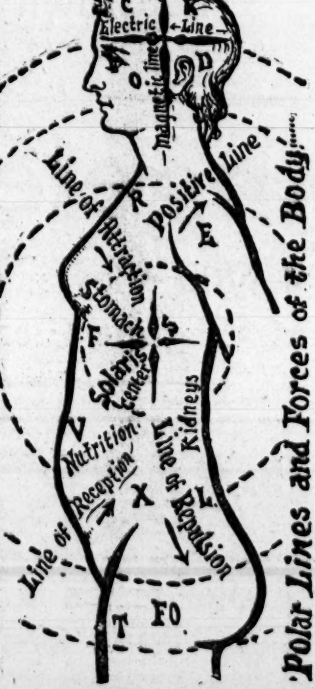
This will be Mihran's last sale. Don't miss it, for it will be without parallel, a cord-breaking sale. Never the like will be seen in the city again, such fine and rare goods to be so sacrificed.

The finest Royal Persian Silk Rug and best pieces of the collection are still on hand, which will be offered tomorrow, with some of the most beautiful. The sale will open at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. sharp. Come early for big bargains.

RHOADES & REED, Auctioneers.

The Los Angeles Vitapathic Institute.

No Poisonous Drugs Used.



We employ only Vitalizing Remedies, such as Electricity, Magnetism, Sun Baths, Vitalizing Food Tonics, etc.

The vital forces are polar. They are positive and negative. This is what the great men of science teach us. The chief lines of these forces are shown in the engraving. In every disease these forces are out of balance. To cure disease we must restore these forces that are out of balance, and this is why the electric battery, the skilled use of massage and the sun's rays have such powerful effects in healing. The physician must understand these polar lines and centers or his treatment will fail.

We give Paraffin Strata and Galvanic Electricity, Vapor, Ser and Electric Heat, Sheet Packs, Pomentations, Swedish and German Massage, Chromopathy, Vacuum Treatment.

We give rational and scientific treatment for the cure of all forms of disease except incurability.

DR. HARRIMAN,
Physician in Charge.

Office and Free Consultation Room, 43.
Ladies' Rooms—41, 43, 44.
Gentlemen's Rooms—45, 46, 47.

439 S. Broadway.
Hotel Catalina.

Thursday Evening Meetings free to all.

Will you let me fight under you, colonel?" the man asked with feeling. "A man who can fight like a tiger on the wrong side, is the very man who can do valiant service on the right side when once you get him converted. I guess we can use you," was Grant's reply.

Meanwhile the two soldiers had been taken out of camp and each bound to the trunk of an oak tree, where, during the next twelve hours, they had ample time to reflect on their night's escapade, and make good resolutions for the future.

EMILIE DE SCHELLE.
[Copyright, 1897, by The S. S. McClure Co.]

EXCUSABLE.

She wore her high hat to the play. It made the boys behind get gay. Yet not a harsh word did they say.

No usher came down the aisle And asked her, with a warning smile To kindly stow the towering tile.

No—there she still demurely sat, Beneath the shadow of that hat, Unmindful of the law's fiat.

She sat until the curtain's fall, As quiet as her own pet doll— She's four years old and three feet tall. —[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

A CHERFUL VIEW.
Smith is the name of names for me— 'Tis not the worst of earthly ills: It suits me well, for—don't you see— Those other fellows get my bills. —[Chicago Record.]

The annual income of the Pope is said to be about \$2,000,000.

Hale's The Shirt Waist.

From "Truth," (apologies for changes.)

When e'er I take my walks abroad how many girls I see Of every age, complexion, size, of high and low degree; But, of them all, the girl that strikes my cultivated taste Is the dainty summer maiden in a

Hale's Shirt Waist.

Perhaps she lives on our 'Nob Hill'—that cuts no ice with me— Maybe she works for wages, or hails from Avenue G; The thing that strikes my fancy, how'er in life she's placed, Is that this summer maiden wears a

Hale's Shirt Waist.

Her Shirts may be of silk or serge, or cheapest calico; Of course she wears a Sailor Hat—the two together go— Condition and position are effectually effaced By the fact that she's enveloped in a

Hale's Shirt Waist.

She throngs to Santa Monica, she goes to Catalina Isle; She penetrates the mountains; in Los Angeles, she's the style; She fills the streets with brightness; and the country's widely graced By the dainty Summer Maiden in a

Hale's Shirt Waist.



Made of the latest approved imported patterns, perfect fitting, superior style, finish and workmanship.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—Made of calico, with latest style sleeve, detachable collars, in figures and stripes, sizes 32 to 42.

Price 50c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—Made of percale, with latest sleeve, detachable collar, laundered cuffs and collar, good selections of patterns and colors, sizes 32 to 42.

Price 75c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—Made of percale, with latest style sleeve, detachable collar, laundered cuffs and collar, sizes 32 to 42.

Price 85c.

A beautiful line of dainty Waists in high colors, with detachable white collar and turn back soft cuffs, in sizes from 32 to 40,

Prices \$2.00 and \$2.25.



Ladies' Shirt Waists—Made of percale and dimity, with new sleeves, detachable collar, soft turn-back cuffs, or laundered cuffs and collar.

Price \$1.00.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—Made of dimity, detachable white collar and soft turn-back cuffs, beautiful Dresden designs.

Price \$1.50.

Ladies' Striped Linen Waists—with white detachable collar and turn-back cuffs.

Price \$1.50.

CARPETS This Week.

Special Sale To Make Room for New Lines.

Entire line Axminster Carpets	\$1.00
Entire line Moquette Carpets	90c
Body Brussels Carpets	90c
Velvet Carpets	85c
Tapestries	50c, 60c, 70c
Ingrain Half Wool Carpets	40c
Ingrain Cotton Chain Carpets	50c
Ingrain all-wool best grade	60c

SEWED, LAID AND LINED BY SKILLED WORKMEN.

The New Tariff Will Advance the Cost of Carpets 10 to 15c per yard.

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326-328-330 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

WALK Into Our Store Out in Our Shoes

That's the best advice we can give you if you need Shoes. Why? Because you will be carefully and correctly fitted; given the best value for your money that can be given. A choice of a large stock that will convince you that it pays to buy your Shoes here.

LADIES'

Black or Tan Kid High Shoes,

\$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5.

Ladies' Oxfords, Black or Tan,

\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3,

\$3.50, \$4, \$5.

GENTLEMEN'S

Tan or Black Shoes,

\$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6.

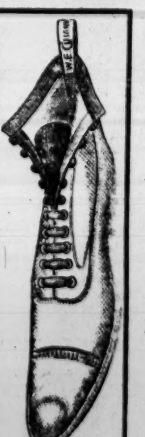
Boys' Tans,

\$2.50, \$3.00.

Youths' Tans.



440 SO. SPRING ST.



Every-
thing
in
SHOES

"Bab" on Divorce and Good Housekeeping.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, April 22, 1897.
THE change was forced before me in rather an odd way. My maternal parent was educated in the old school that school which teaches that you cannot command unless you are able to fill your own orders; that there must always be shown a certain respect to anything masculine, and there must always come from anything masculine the utmost sympathy and most perfect consideration to a lady. Of course, this school is old-fashioned nowadays, but it was a good school, and a school that taught its graduates to be good housekeepers, devoted mothers, and faithful wives. It was a school in which the word "divorce" was counted decidedly improper.

WHEN A WOMAN HAD BORNE BRUTALITY, unfaithfulness and drunkenness from a man, it was permitted to her, if the living with him caused no scandal, to go away with him and take her little children with her; but no social law ever hinted at the possibility of either of these two people marrying again. Then, too, the woman who had suffered much before she left the man whom she had chosen to be her husband and who had father of her children, though given a certain sympathy, never quite reclaimed her position among the other matrons, for it was believed she ought to have shown more wisdom in the beginning. Harsh? Well, perhaps, it was; but in those days people married for better or for worse, and not merely to enjoy each other's society for a short time and then to separate.

But all this is getting away from what my maternal parent said.
WE WERE AT A LUNCHEON, the table was charmingly decorated, although I confess to not caring for ribbons as a table trimming, since all its decorations, with the exception of the flowers, should assert themselves as being capable of standing hard rubbing and plenty of soap and water (I do not mean that hard rubbing should be given to fine cut glass). Well, after the luncheon was over and we were back in "the hut," my maternal parent surprised me by saying: "My dear, I think I shall write a note to Theodora, asking her to send me the recipe for that cream soup, because it's the first time I've ever seen you enjoy a soup of that kind." I did not want to laugh at her, for she's a bit tender-hearted. In a little while she got out the writing implements, wrote her request in her simple, quaint fashion, sealed envelope with wax, and sent it on its mission. When I asked her, "Do you suppose that your hostess knows anything about the making of that soup?" It either came from some famous restaurateur, or her chef composed it, but no matter how it had its birth, she will be more surprised at getting your letter than if you asked her for one.

THE ART OF COOKERY.
"But," continued my mater, "how can a good housekeeper give orders unless she fully understands the manner of their execution? And, if, as you say, her chef made it, then I know exactly what she will do. She will go to the kitchen armed with a bit of paper and a pencil, ask him for the desired information, write it down very carefully, and I shall get it, probably by the next mail." Again I laughed. And my mother said: "I wish you wouldn't laugh in that way; it isn't respectful." "Mater," answered I, in my most respectful tone, "if Theodora asked her chef to teach her anything about cooking, he would with the greatest promptness, notify her of his immediate departure. The old, old school, in which you were trained, appealed, wisely enough, to the appetites of their mankind, and when you had concocted, or old Mammy May had made some especially fine dish, the greatest compliment was paid you if your neighbors and friends asked for a copy of the recipe, wrote it out in the family cook-book, and underneath it added: 'This was given by my dear friend and neighbor, Elinor James, who vouches for its goodness.' Nowadays the exchange of opinions about dishes is counted bad form. We have taken from the French their idea of serving dinners, but we have not taken from them the simplicity which governs any private household in France. What a matter how great its wealth may be."

HOW TO PLEASE A MAN AT DINNER.
Take the woman whose husband is said to make a good income—that very vague description of affairs—and you will find that his wife has her dinner table most elaborately dressed, when a few flowers in a graceful vase would have been much more artistic; that she serves many courses, including a great many vegetables and a great many sweets. I would be willing to take my oath that a man, tired out after his busy day, is bored with such a dinner. He'd rather have a good soup, a joint from the best part of the meat, done to the proper turn, not more than two vegetables with it, a bit of cheese, with the heart of a head of lettuce, and then that mysterious dish that I do believe every man likes, and which he vaguely calls "pudding." This may be made of rice, or bread, or tapioca, of custard, of all the many things that are within the reach of any American woman. Then he likes a cup of coffee, and then sits at his ease, is proud of his wife, and never realizes how his pride has increased as the dinner progressed. Who hasn't dined in a house where, having one servant, and an over-ambitious mistress, an attempt was made to serve an over-elaborate dinner? Who hasn't had that horror of horrors, smoky soup, overdone fish, meat that is ragged and sweets gotten from a confectioner's, and upon which hungry people must fill up? You probably think that because I talk so much about things to eat, I must be something of a glutton. My friend, you are quite mistaken. I sit down at the table but twice a day—once at 12:30—which is my breakfast, and when I have for the main dish, either eggs, cooked in some appetizing way, or some meat suited to the hour of the day; with this there is a cup of tea and some fruit. At 7 I have my dinner. Then I seldom consume more than a couple of table-spoonfuls of soup, a very small bit of fish, and unless I am feeling very well, no meat at all. No sweets, a cup of black coffee, and for bread, I prefer cold toast.

I do not ask other people to live as I do, but as I am answering in this letter the

LETTERS OF OVER TWO HUNDRED GIRLS.
I am serious when I say that unless I had shown this care as to what I do eat, I should not be alive today. We American women, forced by the unfortunate conditions of life, to go out into the work-day world, are a mysterious bundle of nerves and emotions, tied

together with a bright scarlet ribbon. The ribbon should be a support to us, but it is not, since its color is continually exciting us. Therefore, taking us as we are, we must make the best of ourselves. And she who sits up at night, indeed until the late morning, working on the stimulus given by cigarettes or strong coffee, will soon cease to work at all; or else she will become a nervous, morbid old woman, a burden to the people who have to care for her. I used to think that the French women were the most nervous in the world. Now I am convinced that "cos nerfs" are merely a bit of acting on their part, and that they are too clever not to give proper care to their bodies, and so to control their nerves. I know a woman who

SPENDS HALF HER TIME IN SANITARIUMS and hospitals—a young woman, a pretty woman, a woman who by every law of nature should long ago have made her husband a father—but no, she whirled through the season, she gave no thought to the wisdom that might be shown in eating and drinking, and she would carelessly say that life—that is the life that she wanted—should be a short and merry one. But such lives are not short always, and they are merry for a very little time. The string that holds the nerves together may relax a bit. Its color may fade, but the body and a terror instead of an awful example to everybody.

FRUIT IS VERY HEALTHY.
You look at me as much as if to ask if cakes and ale must be given up entirely. Certainly not, but there are so many things that are good and appetizing and healthful and cheap. As a nation we have all the fruit in the world at our command the whole year through, and yet sometimes little children have to be forced, sometimes he whipped to induce them to eat beautiful oranges in the early morning. An orange is as much a part of the Garden of the Gods than any other. How many women do you know who prefer our wonderful strawberries, our dainty raspberries and our rich melons, to some abomination in pastry that is nine times out of ten, not fit to enter the stomach of an elephant? I think if I had my way, pastry, except when it was flaky, light and only offered in small quantities, should have such a high tariff put upon it that nobody would buy it. And candles! Every Saturday afternoon there are thousands of dollars spent at one well-known confectioners' by young girls who are going to the matinees. It would not be so bad if they bought a little wholesome candy; but, no, they choose queer little colored sweets.

SWEETS FILLED WITH ABSINTHE, with brandy, and with all of the dangerous cordials. This is an easy way to cultivate a taste for the liquids. I wish all the women who want to improve their complexions, brighten their eyes and make their lips red and rosy, would write, in very black ink, on a square red card, these words: "All the external applications to the face are useless. My face is the diary that tell of the treatment I give my stomach, and if that treatment is bad I will soon be old, ugly and by no means pleasant as a companion." Then let them tell you that all the wisdom of the school of medicine is summed up in the ounce of prevention that I have given you, and if you do as I say, physicians will not have so many fees, and a good many of them will have a decided grudge against

SCIENCE NOTES.
Water alone has been known to sustain life for fifty-five days. There are said to be 2000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb. At the bottom of the deep seas the water is only a few degrees above the freezing point. A doctor says that half the deafness prevalent at the present time is probably the result of children having their ears boxed.

There are 360 mountains in the United States which have a height exceeding 10,000 feet. The greatest number is in Colorado and Utah. Platinum wires have been drawn so fine that two of them twisted together could be inserted into the hollow of a human hair.

Generally speaking, we say that the curvature of the earth amounts to about seven inches to the statute mile; it is exactly 6.99 inches, or 7.962 inches for the geographical mile. Lightning is zigzag because, as it condenses the air in the immediate advance of its path it flies from side to side in order to pass where there is the least resistance to its progress. A gray, green, or yellowish green sunset indicates rain. A red sunset means rain. A deep blue sky means fair weather. A growing whiteness, a storm. Unusually bright or twinkling stars mean rain.

Snow appears white because it is an aggregation of an infinite number of minute crystals, each reflecting all the colors of the rainbow. These colors, uniting before they reach the eye, cause it to appear white to every normal eye. The nautical term, "trade winds," applies to constant winds which blow at sea to the distance of about 30 deg. on both sides of the equator. On the north of the equator the blow from the north, and on the south from the southeast.

Before the days of iron, horses were frequently shod with straw, as they are in many parts of China to the present day. In some of the country districts of the Celestial empire many persons make their living by gathering the cast-off straw horseshoes scattered along the highways. Good sandpaper will not crack when folded double, and when the sanded surfaces are rubbed together, an idea of the quality may be obtained by observing how readily the particles of sand are detached. Sandpaper should

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP
MOTHER KING'S COMPOUND SAVED HER
Little Amelia Lela cured of Hip Disease and White Swelling after four physicians had tried to save her. Hundreds can testify to its wonderful cures. "For four years my daughter grew steadily worse. I had four doctors and they said it was hip disease and white swelling, and put a harness on her, which caused intense suffering, while she grew steadily worse and would have died. I gave her Mother King's Compound, and after using it five days she began to improve."

always be kept in a dry place. If the back of the paper is chalked, it will prevent the slipping when using. It is reported that Mr. Fontenau has invented a non-poisonous match. Potassium permanganate and amyl acetate are among the ingredients. At the Pasteur Lucifer Match Manufactory the combination has been tested with, it is said, satisfactory results. The matches are easily made, without the slightest danger to the factory hands. They ignite readily, there is no danger of explosion when stored, and the disagreeable odor common to lucifer matches is in these replaced by an agreeable one. The art of dentistry was practiced among the Egyptians and Etruscans, and there are evidences in mummies and skulls that in very ancient times teeth were filled and efforts were made to supply the loss of natural by artificial teeth. The first writer on the treatment of diseased teeth was Galen. The science was introduced into America by John Greenwood, who established himself in New York in 1788. In 1799 and again in 1798, he carved in ivory an entire set of teeth for Gen. Washington.

WHEN THE PEACH TREES BLOOM.
Oh, the beauty of the orchard when the rosy flush is seen
Warm and tender on the branches with their first few leaves of green;
Soft and velvety the blossoms, pink, with heart of brightest red,
Crowding closely up together like wee-brothers in their bed.
Oh, the happy springtime loveliness of all we see and hear,
The song of saucy mocking-bird ringing out so sweet and clear.
I cannot tell why laughter stirs when'er I hear his tune.
I only know I'm happy when the peach trees bloom!

Life seems a wondrous miracle when spring is in the land—
Sweet green things come so swiftly in many a joyous band;
The early blue-eyed violet, the crocus by the wall,
The soft wet mosses in the woods, the springing wild flowers all.
They fill us and they thrill us with the subtle joy of spring
And make this prosy life of ours become a wondrous thing.
We feel it in our very souls, the springtime's dancing tune,
And we're happy beyond reason when the peach trees bloom!

Rosy dawns and golden noons and gentle, lingering eves
Fill the day with spicy scent of soft, uncurling leaves;
Dreamy afternoons of warmth when bees are humming low
As they wander in the orchard where the soft winds blow;
The mocking-bird sings gayly in that saucy-sounding way
But the murmuring bees sing sweetest as they work the livelong day,
And somehow their drowsy melody is just the very tune
To express my deep contentment when the peach trees bloom!

HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER, Vernondale, Cal.
IN MAMMA'S DAY.
Girls didn't wear a tailor suit,
Mamma's gloves and calfskin boot,
Drive four-in-hand, and smoke and shoot,
In mamma's day.
Maiden never yearned for politics,
Nor rode a wheel, like Fanny and Dick,
Nor tore around with big golf-sticks,
In mamma's day.
They couldn't swim with grace and ease,
In bathing-suits cut to their knees,
And sail a boat through stormy seas,
In mamma's day.
From what I have been told, and know,
Life must have been quite dull and slow
In that pathetic long ago—
My mamma's day.

—[Life].
Laird Bros., Birkenhead, are rapidly completing six torpedo-boat destroyers for the British admiralty. One of them is to have a speed of 33 knots.

Woman's Wealth
IS HER BEAUTY. TO LOSE THAT is to lose her inheritance. My treatment and preparations restore beauty to the face and give to woman the charm nature intended should be hers.

Mrs. Harrison's 4-DAY HAIR RESTORER.
The great, skin food, tissue builder and beautifier: feeds the impoverished skin, restoring the natural color and plumpness of youth. I use it myself, and my own face is my best testimonial. See a jar, enough for 3 months.

Mrs. Harrison's 4-DAY HAIR RESTORER.
Gives to gray or faded hair its natural color in 4 days. No inconvenience. Not a dye. \$1.
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MRS. AMBROSIO LELA, 614 & 15th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
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THE daughter of the Rev. J. C. Fletcher of Los Angeles, who masquerades under the pseudonym of George Fleming, has written a great play. At least one may so judge by what the New York Sun says about it, which is this:

"Charles Frohman of the Empire Stock Company has reason yesterday to feel proud of his new blood. At a special matinee, 'A Man and His Wife,' a new play by George Fleming, was produced, and in it three signal successes were scored by Robert Edson, William Faversham and Jameson Lee Finney. In fact, as a whole, Mr. Frohman's company has never been cast to such advantage, and the play made a splendid showing on its own account. It is clear cut, rational and full of power. It is well written and full of little touches which denote that its author is a clever observer of men and women, and from a somewhat conventional first act the action of the play mounts steadily to a stirring and unexpected climax. In short, 'A Man and His Wife' denotes the dawn of a new woman playwright. 'George Fleming' is simply a pseudonym. The new writer is an English woman, who wrote a very popular novel called 'Kismet' years ago. The only thing known against her is that with Mrs. Burnett's collaboration she succeeded in writing that satin-backed play, 'The First Gentleman of Europe.' In the future, if Miss 'George Fleming' is wise, she will write her plays by herself.

"A Man and His Wife" was first produced in Chicago, and the reports of it which came from there were anything but reassuring. In fact, for everybody from Mr. Frohman to the least of the actors, yesterday's performance was a wholesale surprise party. The house was crowded with an audience of maiden girls and veteran players, and it would be hard to say which enjoyed themselves most. This woman writes with a strong, fresh touch which is delightful. 'A Man and His Wife' is so far ahead of 'The Maqueraders,' 'John a Dream' and the other plays of the same caliber which have been shown at the Empire, that it would be unkind even to compare them. To be sure, the play deals with that barnyard old theme, the erring wife, but in this case she doesn't err after all, and the manner of her escape is such an original one that it will make this play popular in the company's repertoire for many a long day. In spite of the success of 'Under the Red Robe,' it is to be hoped that before the season ends, Mr. Frohman will put 'A Man and His Wife' on for a short run, at least. It is only fair to its actors that this should be done. William Faversham never played so well in his life as he did yesterday.

"It was only in the first act that any of his mannerisms were in evidence. The rest of the time he was sincere and manly. Robert Edson as the lover had a more difficult role, but he rose to it splendidly. Miss Maude Adams, with whom Mr. Edson is to act next year, can congratulate herself upon having secured a capital leading man.

"Mr. Finney played the part of a young English nobleman who is supposed to possess neither brains nor heart. In a series of comedy scenes containing just the least dash of pathos, the author has contrived to show that he possesses both. Mr. Finney played his part with a charming touch. He has never appeared to such advantage before. Miss Allen played the part of a woman who really couldn't make out whether she loved her husband or her husband's best friend. A lighter actress could have made the part seem more real, but for all that, Miss Allen's performance was in many ways admirable. Miss Conquest and Miss Harwar played small parts gracefully.

"A Man and His Wife" is far too good to be shelved after one performance. While as for the woman playwright—well, the three big Ms—Marquise Merlington, Martha Morton and Madeline Riley—must make haste to shake hands with 'George Fleming.' She is distinctly in the class. It is well in this connection to correct one error in the above article which presumes to state that 'George Fleming' is an English woman. The author of 'A Man and His Wife' is an American girl who has long made her home abroad, where she has written many popular novels, among them being 'Kismet,' 'Mistah,' etc., which were published in the 'No Name' series of tales some years ago, and gained for the writer the widest popularity. 'George Fleming' is really Julia Constance Fletcher, and her honored father is so well known to the people of Los Angeles as to need no introduction through the Times. The stage is to be congratulated upon the rising of this new star in the firmament of the dramatic.

The character of the Count de Grammont, in Clyde Fitch's play, 'His Grace de Grammont,' the play with which Otis Skinner will open his coming engagement at the Los Angeles Theater, we are told is admirably suited to display Mr. Skinner's talents as a romantic actor. In it he is the author, the soldier, the man of the world, the gallant gentleman and the dandy of the period in which the play is written, for the action of the play takes place at the court of Charles IX of England, at the time that the Count de Grammont, exiled from the court of Louis XIV of France for an intrigue with one of that King's favorites, had taken refuge at Whitehall. During the action of the play the actor is seen in many moods. He makes love to the fair Mistress of the court, who is his own count—although he is sent to make love to her on account of Charles—with what Charles the King and his courtiers, whereat Charles is furious. He braves the anger of the King and denounces not only his Majesty, but his entire nation in good set terms, in a manner that makes the blood of the audience flow more quickly than in its wont, and at times almost makes his hearers forget that after all it is only a play, and he is maddened to a degree. Mr. Skinner is said to have played 'His Grace de Grammont' upon the stage had both his scenery and his costumes copied from original paintings by the great masters of the period.

Mr. Skinner's engagement at the Los Angeles Theater, beginning on Thursday evening, 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'Katherine and Petruchio.' Saturday matinee 'The Lady of Lyons.' Saturday night 'Richard III.' The company includes such well-known players as Frederick Kossley, Frank L. Sylvester, Guy B. Post, John Weeks, J. J. Constantine, John L. Conner, A. L. McCormick, Paul Gerson, James Eddy, Maud Durbin, Sarah

Truax, Mary Breyer, Rose Shuman, Eda Aberle and Naomi Roberts.

Next week Manager Pearson will present a great double bill at the Burbank. The well-known comedy in three acts, 'Our Boys,' will be presented, with a full cast. This is the comedy which had the unprecedented run in London of three years and four months, and is one of the best liked of all the London plays. In England it is a household word. The Kiraity ballet will be retained another week, and will give a series of fancy and grotesque dances between acts. Arnold Kiraity will present his celebrated comical dance, assisted by the entire corps of coryphees. Several new dances will be presented which have not been given yet by the Kiraitys in Los Angeles. The cast of 'Our Boys' is as follows: Sir Geoffrey Champney, a country magistrate.....George Monserrett Talbot Champney, his son.....Frederick Tjader Parkyn, a friend of Devonshire House. James Ward Charles Middlewick, his son Norval McDirgory Violet Melute, an heiress. Gertrude Berkeley Mary Melute, her poor cousin. Kate Pearson Clarissa Champney, Sir Geoffrey's sister.....Ada Sherman Belinda, a lodging-house servant.....Grace Plaisant Three acts, scene laid in London.

The Orpheum presents for the week beginning Tuesday evening next a fine array of vaudeville features, and heads the programme with Evans and Vidco, who are reputed to be as interesting a pair of comedians as have done a funny act in California. This year 'Eccentric Conversationalists' is what they call themselves, and the unique way in which they introduce their funniest material is a most pleasing departure from conventional methods.

Chevalier A. L. Guille, the famous operatic tenor, whose recent engagement here was abruptly terminated by a sudden attack of illness, will be one of the prime features of the bill during the coming week, and as he is one of the world's great singers, whose fame is as wide as the globe, he needs no extended introduction. Kronemann brothers are billed as grotesque gymnasts and promise a highly exciting and amusing performance.

The great team of comedians, the Rays, who have made such a tremendous hit with their side-splitting sketches, have been reengaged, and have in rehearsal a new turn of the Hibernian order, which promises to be equal to their past successes.

Werner and Reider, the engaging singers and warblers, Lillie Laurel, the bright little comedienne, and Baby Lola each contribute new turns. The two usual performers will be given today.

THE RUNCH LIGHT.

Kate Claxton may join the ranks of the vaudevillians. "What Happened to Brown" is the title of a new comedy that George H. Broadhurst has written for Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

J. E. Murray has made a conspicuous success as Gaspard in the Castle Square production of 'The Chimes of Normandy.'

The veteran Ada Gray sails for Europe next month and will present a new play, together with 'East Lynne' and other old things, in the English provinces.

Clara Morris has boiled down 'Camille' into a thirty-two-minute sketch, and is making preparations to perform it on the vaudeville stage. Here's bottled emotion!

The newest English inflection which threatens this country is 'Little Tich,' a dwarf music hall performer, who, it is said, is to be paid \$2000 a week for an American tour.

Another recruit to the ranks of vaudeville, who is a veteran in legitimate drama, is Felix Morris, of the Lyceum Company. He is to renew his success in the sketch entitled 'The Old Musician.'

Col. Mapleson, is said to be negotiating for a famous French tenor, Alvarez, who has heretofore refused to appear in America in opposition to Jean de Reszais, whose prestige he is said to be inordinately jealous.

Kathryn Kidder has engaged Marion Abbott to appear in 'Madame Sans Genes,' which she has purchased outright from Augustus Pitou. A London dispatch says that Henry Irving's production of this Napoleonic play has made a great success.

The jewels of Nellie Farrer, the actress, were sold at Christie's London, recently, and realized exceptionally high prices. The forty lots brought \$225 (\$11,250). The principal item, a diamond necklace of forty-five graduated callas, fetched \$435 (\$22,275).

'Hetty, Sam and Others' is the odd title that has been given a new comedy by Lillian Lewis and Lawrence Marston. It is in three acts, and the fortunes, aims, ambitions, love affairs, and troubles of fifteen characters, five female and ten male, make up the plot.

Anna Held is to originate the principal role in a new play at the Paris Vaudeville. She will appear at the Exposition of 1899 together with Sandow and other vaudeville stars. Mr. Ziegfeld contemplates the securing of a concession at the exposition, upon which to erect a vaudeville theater on the plan of the Trocadero.

Grace Henderson will next season be a member of May Irwin's forces, and prior to that will appear in vaudeville. Alexander Clark, formerly of Lillian Russell's company, has also signed to go with Miss Irwin, and the jolly comedienne is negotiating for the services of Augustus Cook, the former Napoleon of 'Mme. Sans Gene.'

Pauline Markham was awarded last week by a Kentucky court \$6000 damages for injuries received at Louisville, when she was thrown from a horse during an excavation and broke a leg. Richard Grant White once wrote that the fair Pauline possessed the lost arms of the Venus of Milo. Perhaps this figured in the verdict, comparatively speaking.

Della Fox has rushed into print to vigorously deny the report that her little lingerie was a very great success. She says that 'those persons who have said it was a fake have paid my histrionic powers a very high compliment, for even Mme. Duse herself could not have depicted consternation with more realism than I did them.'

Georgia Cayvan recently remarked to an interviewer: 'I have actually cured some of my people of backing down the stage by backing down myself. I tell them that it is the weak ones who should have the center of the stage. Strong people can express something even with their backs.' If Miss Cayvan can break the center of the stage habit, she is, indeed, a reformer.

There is almost a shock contained in the announcement of Maurice Barry, more's appearance as a vaudeville star, his name having been associated with the most legitimate of legitimate stage work, and the handsome fellow who

has been the idol of the matinee girl would seem out of place among the usual run of 'ten, twenty and thirty' performers. Yet he has made the greatest kind of a hit in his delightful little curtain-raiser.

Mrs. John Drew is to act in the vaudeville theaters, it is said, appearing in some of Mrs. Malaprop's scenes from 'The Rivals,' and the vaudeville to play the characters which it will be necessary to retain. Mrs. Drew is, next to Clara Fischer Maeder, the oldest actress of the American stage, having appeared in public first when she was 6 years old. That was at Liverpool in 1828. In the following year she came to this country, and appeared at Philadelphia as one of the Princes in 'Richard III.'

Jessie Bartlett Davis was talking to a bevy of young girls about the loneliness of stage life. 'Very often women who ought to know better,' she said, 'rave to me about the jolly companionship of the stage—the immense fun and the never-ending excitement that come to those who take up acting as a profession. They do not know of the loneliness of it all—the narrow, encompassing line that imprisons us and makes us beings apart from the great body of men and women as far as enjoyment and friendly companionship are concerned. The loneliness of the life of an actress is a very real thing. Jolly, is it? Jolly to sit alone in one's dressing-room, when not singing? To go to one's hotel, to sleep, to work, rehearse and sing alone? Oh, yes, it is jolly—as jolly as poor St. Simeon was up on the pillar. We have to simulate joy and sorrow, tears and laughter, so often that our work has time to give our real emotions full sway. We are often invited to dances, to teas, to receptions, which we must not attend, and yet mimic them—pretend to have them—while the audience that sits in front says: 'Ah, how they seem to enjoy it all.' Jolly? Oh, yes; the life of an actress is a round of intoxicating pleasure.

APRIL.

O blossoms opening to the sun,
O white-fringed daisies, golden-eyed,
Dream ye that summer days have come?
See ye in the opal-tinted gleams,
Where sunshine through the light haze streams
Across the low green meadows wide?

Still laughs the spring in all her bowers,
Still hides amid the dewy grass,
And, playing with her golden hours,
She lets them drop like golden sands,
Soft flowing through her lilted hands,
And summer halts to see them pass.

Haits yet and dreams of days to be,
Of skies divinely blue and fair,
The gold of ripened harvesty,
Of perfect days and night as soon
In fragrance like the breath of June,
And sweet calm breathing everywhere.

But April, dewy month of flowers,
So tender-eyed, with lips of rose,
Holds in the cradle of her hours
A sweetness sweet as summer's own,
Like breath from some star world outblown,
Which never touch of winter knows.

April, 1897.
[Tid-Bite:] "Smart fell in love with his mistress married her." Does he love her as much as he used to? "Yes, she has just had another legacy left her."

[Chicago Record:] "It is very difficult to court a girl with a wealthy father."
"Yes, or with a handsome mother."

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Gaze de Facon, Grecian patterns, black and gray grounds, forty-six-inch; yard..... \$3.75

Evening Silks

Imperial and Glace Taffetas, all designs and colors, 85c Yard.

Moire Velour, canary, pink, cream, blue, \$1.00 Yard.

Brocade Satins, plain and two-toned creations, 75c to \$2.00 Yard.

Gros de Suez, sunset shadings, dainty designs, \$2.50 Yard.

Escallier, tan, green, maize, satin flowers in blue, \$3.50 Yard.

Damasse, turquoise and gold embossed figures, \$4.50 Yard.

Black Silks.

Lyons Brocade Grosgrain, special finish, 75c to \$1.50 Yard.

Satin Duchesse, twenty-seven inch, all silk, 95c Yard.

Lyons Seeded Bengaline Fancies, latest, \$1.00 Yard.

Moire Facon, dotted and figured, \$1.50 Yard.

Brocade Satin Duchesse, large and small figures, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Satin Duchesse, Elegant Swiss Manufactory, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Moire Velour, Striped and Double Weave Effects, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Plain Heavy Corded Veloutine, Superior Fabric, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Veloutine Silk and Wool, beautiful luster, 24 inch, \$3.00 Yard.

Brocade Silks, one hundred pieces, all silk, 50c to \$3.00 Yard.

BUTCHER'S Direct Contact Method

For the Cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Etc.

Some of the reasons why "Butcher's Direct Contact Method" should be employed in treating diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs:

- First—By this method drugs are carried directly to diseased surfaces as successfully as if applied by the hand.
 - Second—By this method any drug valued as an antiseptic, astringent or expectorant can be used on surfaces of the throat, bronchi or lung.
 - Third—Consumption, asthma, bronchitis and catarrh cannot be treated successfully without the direct application of suitable drugs. The profession are well aware of the fact and are beginning to recognize the value of "Butcher's Direct Contact Method" by investigating thoroughly the above claims.
- An honest, unprejudiced investigation of this "Method" will convince anyone; State rights for this "Method" for sale.

Write for Pamphlet Explaining Our Mode of Treatment.

J. B. BUTCHER, M.D.,

W. E. PRITCHARD, M.D.,

155 North Spring Street.

Consulting Physician.

Office Hours 10 to 4.

The following letter has been received from R. D. MacArthur, M.D., one of the professors in the Chicago Medical College, in reply to an inquiry made by a physician of this city.

Chicago, Jan. 16, 1897.
Dear Doctor—Being my nephew (Dr. MacArthur, M.D.) and myself have used Butcher's Direct Contact Method, with a great deal of satisfaction and benefit to patients, and I am sure if you will give it a fair trial in suitable cases, you will be very much pleased with its use.

Sincerely yours,
R. D. MACARTHUR, M.D.
414 Dearborn ave.

The following also from D. A. Cashman, M.D., one of the late professors in the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and for the past ten years a well-known specialist of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Jan. 18, 1897.
Dear Dr. Butcher—I consider your "Direct Contact Method" the ideal treatment in nose, throat and lung affections. The very lucid and scientific explanation given me at the first won me over to a thorough investigation

of its merits. I am sure your method will prove a boon to sufferers who heretofore have had but little hope. My wife had suffered for thirty-five years with chronic bronchitis; I had employed every known treatment with but little or no effect. In one week after using your method, I noted a marked change for the better, expectoration easier and the cough very much lessened, and at this time she has little or no difficulty. Being a specialist in the same line, I think a word from me may do you some good and also be the means of indirectly helping this class of sufferers. I shall endeavor to assist you by way of recommending your method whenever opportunity offers. Wishing you every success, I remain fraternal, yours

D. A. CASHMAN, M.D.
Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat.
801 S. Beaudry ave.

Los Angeles, Cal. Jan. 31 1897.
J. B. BUTCHER, M.D.
Dear Doctor—My son Robert has been a sufferer from asthma fourteen years. He is now in his eighteenth year. We have exhausted every remedy to be found and tried many skillful physicians, all to no beneficial

purpose, except temporary relief during paroxysms. After using the "Butcher's Direct Contact Method" ten days noted a marked change for the better and now after two months treatment are assured of an entire cure by the continued treatment. He can now lie down and have a good night's sleep and rest, experiencing but little or no difficulty in breathing. We cannot adequately express our satisfaction and gratitude with the treatment and to you for thus placing the means of a cure within our reach.

Respectfully yours,
F. E. STURGIS.

Los Angeles, Cal. April 18, 1897.
J. B. BUTCHER, M.D.
Dear Doctor—I think it a duty I owe you in particular and the public in general to add my testimony to many others, in reference to the success attending the treatment of my case by your "Direct Contact Method." Four months ago I consulted a physician in this city, who pronounced my case hopeless, as my lungs were seriously affected. He could give me no encouragement and stated that I could never be well again and probably would not live a year. My cough was almost incessant with profuse expectoration and frequent hemorrhages. I have been treated by your method about ten weeks and at present feel assured that I am perfectly well, my cough has entirely ceased and my weight increased from 99 pounds to 112. I shall be willing at any time to answer any correspondence, or receive any sufferer for a personal interview. Yours profoundly thankful,

PAUL A. JOHNSON,
187 South Broadway.

Dr. Butcher is now located in this city, associated with Dr. W. E. Pritchard, a well-known physician, who has been practicing in this city for the past eight years, and is prepared to treat nose, throat and lung troubles by this method. Physicians and the public are invited to investigate. Consultation and examination free. Hours 10 to 4. Correspondence solicited.

J. B. BUTCHER, M.D.
155 North Spring street, Los Angeles.

W. E. PRITCHARD, M.D.
Consulting Physician.

